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U.S. COMBINES CHEMICAL WEAPONS BUILDUP WITH ANTI-USSR SLANDER

LD301047 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Sep 80 p 14

[V. Levonov article: "Gases for the Pentagon; How the United States and Its Allies Are Thwarting the Talks on Banning Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] Falsehood After Falsehood

Early this year many American newspapers, and in their wake certain bourgeois news organs in other countries also, as though by command, began to feature reports that the Soviet troop units in Afghanistan were using chemical weapons. Rumors also began to spread that SRV troops were employing chemical weapons in Laos and Kampuchea. Finally, yet another "canard" with chemical plumage was launched--the claim being that Ethiopian troops were using these weapons in Eritrea.

There are no facts whatever to corroborate these fabrications. So the process of manufacturing the falsehoods was pretty primitive. First the New York POST reported it had "fragmentary information" regarding Afghanistan. A few days later the New York TIMES picked up this report, citing "anonymous Russians." And the U.S. State Department issued a statement on the Soviet Union's use of "lethally dangerous chemicals" in Afghanistan, alluding to "intelligence data" and "eyewitness evidence." Thus the falsehood was elevated to the level of big politics.

The actual nature of the "evidence" is shown, for instance, by a report from Hong Kong by UPI correspondent Miller. He reproduced an "eyewitness account of the use of "toxins" by Soviet aviation in the Afghan Province of Konarha: "The gas found its way into the house, and I collapsed. I fell asleep and did not awake for about 2 hours. When I awoke, I had no idea where I was." Clearly aware that this "eyewitness" account was not worth a wooden nickel, Miller added on his own account: "It has not been possible to confirm from independent sources the fact of the raid alleged to have taken place 22 February.... Bourgeois propaganda resorts to similar methods in fabricating the fantasies about the use of chemical weapons by Vietnam. Thus France's LE MONDE featured allegations by a Vietnamese "deserter" that the SRV Armed Forces used chemical gases in Kampuchea in early 1979.

Rumors of this sort are groundless. This has been indirectly admitted even by those involved in spreading them. Or to be more accurate, by the clients who ordered them. Thus State Department spokesman H. Carter (who later resigned) declared at a Washington press conference that he could not confirm the fact of the use of poison gases in Afghanistan. Deputy Secretary of State M. Nimetz produced the following obscure remark in the same connection: "In come cases chemical weapons might have been used against the defenseless civilian population in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia." Finally Z. Brzezinski himself, addressing the National Press Club, expressed "concern at the increasing--although not yet definitive (?)--evidence that toxins are being used in certain regions."

Of course, no facts have been cited. The allusions to Western press reports have merely confirmed the malevolence of the campaign that has been launched.

Who Is "For" and Who "Against"?

Chemical and bacteriological weapons are mass-destruction weapons, like nuclear weapons. In the World Health Organization's opinion, for instance, 150,000-500,000 people would be simultaneously affected in a chemical attack on a modern city of 5 million people....

In both the prewar and the postwar periods the Soviet Union struggled for the unconditional and all-embracing prohibition of chemical weapons. Together with the other socialist countries, in 1972 the USSR submitted a draft treaty banning such weapons to the Disarmament Committee. [paragraph continues]

A few years ago, again at our suggestion, bilateral Soviet-American talks began whose task was to devise a joint initiative on this score for submission to the Disarmament Committee. The Soviet Union also takes an active part in the multilateral talks taking place within the Disarmament Committee on the issue of banning chemical weapons.

As for the United States, in all the history of international relations no state has used chemical weapons as widely as that country. According to an international scientific conference held in Paris in 1970 with the participation of experts, including U.S. experts, in South Vietnam alone in 1961-1969 the American Armed Forces "treated" with toxins 13,000 square km, or 43 percent, of the total cultivable area, and 25,000 km, or 44 percent, of the total woodland. More than 100,000 tons of toxic agents were used. There were 2 million casualties, of whom 3,500 died. The flora and fauna were destroyed over large areas, the ecological balance was upset, soil erosion intensified, and food production was undermined.

Essentially, this was a true ecological crime. Addressing a congressional committee, Prof Arthur Galston said: "I am convinced that the destructive consequences of the use of chemical toxins for Vietnam and the entire environment of the country as a whole are unpredictable." Senator G. Nelson declared: "The United States carried out an ecological experiment that no one dared do before."

Vietnamese scientists' researches, corroborated by Australian, Swiss and U.S. specialists, indicate that even a minimal dose of the chemical dioxin, used by the United States in Vietnam, can have pernicious effects on the second generation (premature births, the birth of deformed children, stillbirths, chromosome changes and cancer). The effects of dioxin can also be seen in many American soldiers who took part in the war in Vietnam. The consequences of dioxin poisoning were found in almost 2,000 war veterans living in Chicago.

These facts were mentioned in the SRV memorandum on the use of chemicals by the United States in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, circulated in the Disarmament Committee on 20 March 1980.

Recently the Chinese negemonists have also begun using chemical weapons. During the attack on the SRV in 1979 a number of Chinese Army subunits were equipped with special facilities for using toxic chemicals. On 17 and 18 February 1979 Chinese troops used chemical shells against villages in the border province of Lang Son. After the Chinese troops had retreated, rubber gloves, gas masks, poison gas grenades and other similar articles abandoned by them were found in certain areas.

What Is the "Slumbering Death"?

The United States acceded to the 1925 Geneva protocol after a 50-year delay. It was only after the defeat in Vietnam that Washington agreed--and even then with some reservations--to ratify the protocol. However, the process of improving American chemical weapons continued. Laboratory work to improve chemical and bacteriological means of warfare and to create new types has not ceased. It is proceeding both within the framework of U.S. national programs and in collaboration with other NATO states. The center of the research is the U.S. Army laboratory in Maryland, which employs 1,400 highly qualified specialists. About 5,000 synthesized toxins are studied in other similar centers each year--the strongest, most lethal toxins are selected. Civilian organizations and private firms are widely used for the same purpose.

As a result of intensive research, work to produce binary sarin--one of the most toxic paralyzing nerve poisons--has been completed. In 1977 the U.S. Army adopted a 155mm howitzer shell containing binary sarin. The development of other calibers of shell, mines and missile warheads packed with toxins is in full swing.

As a result the United States now has huge stockpiles of chemical weapons. About 300,000 tons of lethal toxins are stored in dumps (about half is sarin and the nerve gas VX; the rest is mustard gas), and about 75 percent of chemical munitions have paralyzing nerve effects. The sum total is about 3 million artillery shells, several thousand bombs, also packed with sarin, hundreds of thousands of mines (2 gallons of agent VX in each) and about 1,500 160-gallon aircraft spray tanks of VX.

The total proportion of chemical munitions stockpiles in the United States is about one-fourth of the conventional (high explosive) munitions currently at the disposal of the American Army in Europe. A considerable amount (about 40 percent) of the paralyzing nerve poisons and mustard gas is stored at an army dump in Tooele (Utah).

The West German weekly STERN recently devoted an article entitled "Slumbering Death" to this storehouse of death. A quantity of poisonous chemicals which would make it possible to kill all mankind many times over is stored in that dump alone. "Drums containing almost 4 million liters of sarin, one drop of which is enough to kill a man, lie out in the open," the article says. There are also spray tanks full of VX nerve gas, with a toxicity of 2.5-3 times that of sarin.

Bunkers contain 888 "Weteye" bombs, ready for use and filled with 156 liters of sarin. The author claims that each such bomb can kill 156 million people. It turns out that it takes only 1 liter of sarin, costing...$5, to kill a million people.

Nonetheless, of late the military-industrial complex has been seeking the adoption of long-term programs envisaging the development of new types of chemical weapons. At the beginning of this year the Pentagon requested $185 million, of which $85 million was for scientific research. In all, according to NEWSWEEK, $1.3 billion will be spent on these purposes over the next 5 years.

Gen B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, has expressed the American military's intentions. "I hope that the United States will decide to produce a binary shell consisting of two chemicals which on explosion form a toxin," he declared this summer.

In only the next 3-4 years the U.S. Armed Forces will receive 155 mm and 203.2 mm artillery shells filled with VX and a gas that has been dubbed "Bigeye." And this means that, as specialists admit, in terms of toxicity the new type of chemical weapon will greatly surpass all the similar types of weapons already adopted in the American Army.

The new spiral of the chemical arms race also embraces the U.S. NATO allies. The joint development of chemical weapons was discussed during the talks between U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown and British Prime Minister M. Thatcher last summer in London. The issue was also touched on then at the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session in the Norwegian city of Bodo.

To the accompaniment of statements regarding an imagined U.S. "lag", at the end of June the House of Representatives approved the appropriation of $3.1 million to modernize and equip the binary chemical production enterprise in Pine Bluff (Arkansas). Construction, estimated at more than $22 million, is in full swing. According to certain reports, it will subsequently be a major center producing military output worth an average of $150 million per year.

In the atmosphere of war hysteria the Pentagon has gotten its way, and you cannot help agreeing with the Washington POST, which wrote that the production of binary toxins will make the use of chemical weapons more likely than before.

Truth Against Lies

It is not only inside the United States that the American military's plans have come up against opposition. At various international forums the delegations of socialist and many nonaligned states have voiced serious concern at the NATO countries' attempts to impede the talks on banning chemical weapons. To involve the Disarmament Committee in sterile debates and prevent its participants from holding businesslike talks--that was the aim of the maneuver by Washington and a number of Western countries, which shed crocodile tears about the "grave and serious consequences" of the use of chemical weapons they themselves invented in a number of regions of the world. The United States even suggested setting up an international commission to carefully investigate the slanderous reports circulated in the West.

Of course, the last thing they were concerned with was finding out the true situation. As is well known, the falsehood regarding the use of chemical weapons by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea occupies a special place in the stream of slander. This fantasy was denied by both the SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. There is also the conclusion of so authoritative an organization as the International Red Cross, which confirmed in a special communique that there have been and are no traces of the use of toxic gases in Kampuchea.

For its part the SRV Government expressed a wish to take part in the Disarmament Committee's work during the consideration of the question of banning chemical weapons and to tell of American troops' widespread use of such weapons. Of course, the SRV representatives could also have answered other questions that interested the committee members. An opportunity to find out the truth opened up, but did that interest the organizers of the slander campaign?! With a crude violation of procedural rules and in defiance of established practice, and also thanks to the obstructionist stance of Beijing's representatives, who feared, not without reason, that the facts of Chinese troops' use of chemical weapons in Vietnam would be exposed, the SRV delegation was deprived of the opportunity to make a contribution to the committee's efforts aimed at banning chemical weapons.

The Beijing hegemonists were condemned by the delegates of the socialist countries and many nonaligned states, but the U.S. representatives and their allies essentially approved the Chinese delegation's action, which threatened to wreck the Disarmament Committee's work altogether. This showed yet again who is not interested in investigating the use of chemical weapons in Vietnam and its consequences, and why. Or take another example. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government published a special statement resolutely condemning counterrevolutionary gangs' use of chemical weapons against the peaceful population. It described this fact as one manifestation of the undeclared war U.S. and British imperialist circles and the Beijing hegemonists are waging against Afghanistan and expressed the readiness, together with competent representatives of the world community, to investigate the use of American chemical weapons by the bandits and mercenaries sent in from abroad.

This statement was circulated as an official document in the Disarmament Committee. But, as in the case of Vietnam, the last thing those who are spreading the slander are interested in is the facts, so they did not take advantage of the DRA Government's offer.

The aim of the American proposal was not to establish the truth but to exacerbate the polemics, poison the atmosphere at international forums on disarmament and create additional new difficulties in the way of talks on banning chemical weapons.
[paragraph continues]

That this is so is shown by the recently-ended Disarmament Committee session. At the session the demands for an "international investigation" were accompanied by various kinds of unrealistic or else--let us speak plainly--demagogic proposals for creating international organs to monitor observance of the future convention on banning chemical weapons. As a rule, the originators of these proposals were the U.S. allies, and what was intended was no less than the establishment of control over the chemical industries of almost all the world's states. These proposals would not only impede the talks on banning chemical weapons, but might also torpedo them. Of course, the originators of the proposals--the NATO countries--understood this themselves.

The attempts to question the observance of the 1925 Geneva protocol and the convention on banning bacteriological weapons have yet another aim. The two decades have seen the conclusion of about 20 different bilateral and multilateral agreements that have created certain obstacles in some directions of the arms race. This has prompted the undisguised irritation of champions of cold war and supporters of the concept of the inevitability of a world thermonuclear conflict. And they are seeking to question the effectiveness of all the international agreements reached in the disarmament sphere. It does not matter that there are no grounds for doing so. Clearly, anything goes in the atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria. And the slander campaign justifying the further buildup of chemical weapons in the NATO countries serves the same chief aim--damaging disarmament talks in general.

WEST EFFECTS 'SHARP TURN FOR WORSE' IN MBFR PROSPECTS

LD301325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "Talks in Vienna: Start of 22d Round"]

[Text] Vienna, 26 Sep--The summer break at the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe lasted exactly 2 months. Yesterday's plenary session, held in the Hofburg Palace, opened the 22d round of the Vienna talks.

From what positions are the participants in the meeting, representing 17 European states and also the United States and Canada, starting the new stage in their work? The socialist countries, struggling to supplement political detente with specific measures in the military sphere, invariably display at the Vienna negotiating table consistency, a constructive approach, boldness in advancing many important initiatives and the readiness to take their partners' legitimate interests into consideration. And this was confirmed in their 1978-1979 proposals.

In their proposals of 20 December 1979, on the other hand, the talks' Western participants brought about a sharp turn for the worse under the pretext of "simplifying" the future accord. The change in the West's position was taking place against the background of the long-term NATO military programs adopted in recent years.

The plenary session and also the press conference held after it mirrored these two fundamentally different approaches to the problem. Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, who addressed the session and then the journalists, convincingly showed the importance of the major initiative advance by the GDR, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR in July, 1980, and of other constructive steps capable of ensuring a decisive breakthrough at the Vienna talks in the very near future.

First, by making substantial concessions to the West on questions of the number of troops to be reduced at the first stage and the machinery for maintaining equal collective ceilings after two stages of the reduction, the Warsaw Pact states facilitated the search for mutually acceptable accords. [paragraph continues]

Second, the exchange of updated numerical data on troop numbers, which was conducted during the previous round on the socialist countries' initiative, provided the participants with the necessary material for elaborating the first agreement. Finally, the Soviet Union implemented ahead of schedule--by 1 August this year--the decision agreed on with the other Warsaw Pact countries on the unilateral withdrawal from the GDR of 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military hardware.

Thanks to the socialist countries' new initiative and their businesslike approach to resolving complex problems of the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, the ambassador pointed out, a solid and realistic basis has been created for elaborating the first agreement on a reduction.

The Czechoslovak delegation head declared in conclusion that favorable conditions now exist for a decisive shift in favor of achieving the first concrete results at the Vienna talks.

OPPOSITION IN U.S. TO WHITE HOUSE NUCLEAR POLICY CITED

LD272324 Moscow TASS in English 2221 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 27 Sep, TASS--The White House's new nuclear strategy arouses a serious concern among the U.S. public at large.

Retired Admiral Lee stated at a press-conference here that against the background of the Soviet Union's numerous concrete proposals on restraining the race of conventional and nuclear arms, the course which the White House chose in the field of nuclear strategy cannot but put people on their guard. The USA took a dangerous path which found reflection in the Presidential Directive No 59 which assumes an absurd possibility of conducting a "limited" nuclear war. The admiral emphasized that it is in this context that one should view the administration's intention to deploy the new intercontinental ballistic missiles "MX" in U.S. territory and the speeded-up development of newest types of weapons, including chemical ones.

George Kistiakovsky, professors at Harvard University, pointed out that the blame for the complication of relations between the [word indistinct] and the USSR fully rests with the U.S. side. He said the USA unilaterally renounced the talks on various matters of mutual interest, and has not up to now ratified the SALT II treaty. Instead, proceeding from the absurd idea of a possibility to "keep peace" by means of force, the U.S. President signed the notorious Directive 59, bringing the peoples of the whole world considerably closer to a thermonuclear catastrophe. Kistiakovsky pointed out that in the conditions of the militaristic hysteria which is being fanned up in the USA, a nuclear war may break out even as a result of a such an error which occurred, for example, with the computer at the headquarters of the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD).

He said the peoples of the world need relaxation of international tensions and deliverance for ever from the threat of nuclear war. The earliest ratification of the SALT II treaty is a major stage on the way to that.

The weekly NATION writes that the United States' new nuclear strategy considerably enhances the risk of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The weekly says further that whatever is said in the White House or the Pentagon the Presidential Directive No 59 proceeds from a false premise. In other words, the idea of "acceptability" and "admissibility" of a nuclear conflict is being stubbornly imposed on the Americans and the international public.

The NATION stresses that the adoption of this dangerous concept in combination with the theory of delivering a preventive strike signifies that the Washington administration is considering a possibility of conducting a nuclear war.

PRAVDA REVIEWS 'PEACE OFFENSIVE', ELECTIONS, KAMPUCHEA

LD010803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 80 p 4

[Valentin Korovikov, "International Review"]

[Text] The last week of September saw a number of important events. The world public's attention was drawn to two representative international forums--the 35th UN General Assembly session and the world parliament of peoples for peace in Sofia. At them Soviet representatives have delivered speeches providing a clear and precise analysis of the current acute and dangerous international situation and making concrete proposals aimed at preserving and deepening detente and establishing lasting world peace.

The struggle against the war danger and the arms race is particularly necessary at this time. "Mankind is faced with a choice. Either the peoples and states mobilize all their forces to preserve peace or they will be cast into the abyss of a devastating nuclear war," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in this message to the participants in the world parliament of peoples for peace.

The alarming news from the Near and Middle East region, where a fierce conflict has recently flared up between Iraq and Iran, the war hysteria which has taken hold of the Washington administration, which has set a course toward diktat, force and confrontation in international affairs, and the sinister squawking about the "inevitability of war" from Beijing confirm this conclusion.

The past week saw a major new success in space. The seventh international crew--of Soviet and Cuban cosmonauts--which was launched 18 September aboard the Soyuz-38 spacecraft, docked with the Salyut-6 orbital station, carried out a broad program of scientific research and returned to earth on Friday.

Life is returning to normal in Poland where the labor rhythm is being restored in the economy following the stormy August-September events. With PZPR organizations playing an active role, the working people are seeking to contribute to the solution of the current complex problems.

Strengthening Detente

As usual, the participants in the 35th UN General Assembly session were presented with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's report. "The world continues to live in fear of nuclear destruction" and we are seeing a new leap in military expenditure, which "reached the staggering figure of $500 billion plus in 1980," the UN secretary general stated.

The reasons for this international situation were cogently expounded in the General Assembly speech by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs. The military danger to peace lies in the aggressive and bellicose U.S. political course, the sharp increase in military expenditure in the NATO countries, the proclamation of the "new nuclear strategy" creating the risk of nuclear disaster, the expansion of the network of military bases on other countries' territories, the policy of blackmailing sovereign states and the imposing of American diktat on them. Many constructive Soviet initiatives of importance in detente and disarmament terms (and they number more than 100) have been thwarted or shelved as a result of the negative position of the administration and a number of NATO countries. Beijing is operating in the same direction, pursuing a policy of cold war and confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

And in this complex international situation our country, true to the Leninist principles of peace-loving foreign policy, appeals again to reason and sobriety and proposes concrete steps to normalize the international climate and secure a political solution to all disputed problems.

At the current UN General Assembly session the Soviet delegation submitted a draft resolution "On Some Urgent Measures to Reduce the War Danger." It urges that existing military political groupings not be expanded and that new ones not be created. It proposes that all states, above all permanent members of the Security Council and countries which have military agreements with them, pledge not to expand their armed forces from 1 January 1981. The resolution calls for stronger security guarantees for nonnuclear states through the conclusion of an appropriate international convention and a solemn declaration not to use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states which do not have nuclear weapons on their territory. It stressed the urgent need for the speediest conclusion of a treaty on the total and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. In order to facilitate the attainment of this goal the Soviet Union proposes that all nuclear powers agree not to carry out any nuclear explosions for one year.

"The immediate implementation of all these measures would blunt a number of sharp edges in international relations. It might contribute to easing the burden of military expenditure for states, to consolidating the nuclear nonproliferation regime and to creating favorable conditions for progress in the sphere of limiting the arms race," A.A. Gromyko said in his speech.

In New York the Soviet delegation also put forward other proposals to step up efforts in all the main spheres of the peace struggle. The session was presented with a memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for International Security Guarantees" which devotes special attention to curbing the unbridled nuclear arms race and concluding agreements on the nonuse of force in international relations. A resolution was also submitted for examination by the session on environmental conservation, taking more care of natural resources and preventing the ruinous environmental consequences of states' military activity.

The good will and readiness to solve all international problems through talks, which have been constantly demonstrated by the Soviet Union, are bearing fruit. There was a big response from the international public to the 25 September New York meeting between A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie. There was an exchange of opinions at it on questions relating to starting talks on nuclear arms limitation. An understanding was reached that representatives of the USSR and the United States will meet in Geneva in mid-October to embark on a practical discussion of these matters.

The Soviet Union is persistently seeking a solution to the problems facing mankind and is continuing its peace offensive. The peoples see again and again that Soviet foreign policy serves the noble aims of the struggle for relaxation of tension, for disarmament and for the peoples' right to free and independent development. Today's most vital and urgent task is to protect and strengthen peace and save the world from war and its calamities.

Election Fever

Elections will be held soon in the United States (4 November), the FRG and Portugal (5 October) and some other capitalist countries. Election campaigns reveal most strikingly the essence of bourgeois pseudodemocracy and its machinery for "indoctrinating" the population and protecting and justifying the capitalist system. A distinctive trait of the present election campaign in the United States is the atmosphere of war hysteria, militarist fever, massive propaganda of war and the cult of weapons, above all nuclear missiles.

Neither Carter nor Reagan tires of stating his intention to gain U.S. military superiority, to create and deploy more and more weapons systems and to spend more and more billions on war. Military nationalist hysteria has already led to a significant increase in investments in the militarist machine. The U.S. military budget has risen to $171 billion. According to American papers, the operation to deploy armed forces in the Indian Ocean basin and Persian Gulf region alone will cost $25 billion in the next few years. [paragraph continues]

This plan envisages the use of 15 air force bases and ports in Oman, Somali, Egypt, Kenya and Djibouti. Around 200,000 American soldiers have been designated for participation in possible emergency operations in the Near and Middle East.

New nuclear missile systems are being developed and introduced and the questions of equipping the NATO armies with neutron bombs, lethal chemical weapons and up-to-date aricraft and submarines has been raised again. The bosses of the military industrial monopolies squeal about the "weakness" of the American Army and about "neglect" for the development of modern weapons and receive multibillion orders, thus ensuring years of fat profits for themselves, while the Pentagon and the militarist forces are hoping to retrieve the active role of world gendarme. You only have to look at the recent CBS interview with U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, where he tried zealously to demonstrate the need for the United States to have all manner of nuclear missiles in order to be in a position to implement Presidential Directive 59, which proclaimed the so-called new nuclear strategy. These sinister statements and actions are direct preparations for a nuclear missile conflict. American politicians and generals are seeking to justify in advance the possible use of nuclear weapons to implement their aggressive, expansionist aims. Reports are appearing in the American press about specific plans for armed interference to "protect spheres of U.S. vital interests" in Iran, the Persian Gulf and other parts of the world.

The election campaign in the United States and the candidates' polemical revelations reveal in full the danger of American imperialism's designs to mankind and to the peace cause. These trends can also be discerned in some statements by rightwing FRG politicians reflecting the sentiments and ideas of militarist circles in West Germany. Strauss and his supporters call for an all-round strengthening of NATO and ties with the United States, for a new arms race and for the undermining of detente in Europe.

In fueling war hysteria and cranking up militarist propaganda U.S. ruling circles are ignoring the vital needs of the people's masses and the country's many urgent problems. When people in the United States sum up the results of Carter's presidency and the fulfillment of his pledges at the last election they arrive at uncomfortable conclusions. The chief promises of the President from Georgia have not been kept. Carter promised to bring the inflation level down to 4 percent; it stands at 13 percent this year. He said that unemployment would be halved, yet it remains at the 8 million mark and it may exceed this figure by the end of the year. There remains an enormous budget deficit and the promised tax reform hitting the income of the rich has not been carried out. And instead of the promised reduction in expenditure on war and course toward detente in international affairs the White House has embarked on sharp confrontation in foreign policy and a new twist in the arms race.

The bellicose nature of the speeches in the election battles demonstrates anew that the United States is the chief source of the mounting threat of war and exacerbation of international tension. The New York TIMES was quite correct when it wrote the other day that "the absurd notion that a larger quantity of arms equates with greater security is gradually eroding all aspects of arms control where commonsense should be the decisive factor. More and more jinns are issuing from magic lamps."

Absurd Attempts

American diplomacy is demonstrating the lack of a realistic approach to many other international problems which alarm the world. This is manifested in its policy in the Near East and vis-a-vis Afghanistan, Iran and Cuba. The U.S. stance on the People's Republic of Kampuchea looks positively absurd. In close partnership with Beijing Washington is acting out a political farce of galvanizing the criminal regime of Pol Pot who is guilty of mass murders and who took the Kampuchean people to the verge of extinction. The butchers' Beijing-Washington patrons got a Pol Pot type into the United Nations where he continues to occupy a seat as the "official representative of Kampuchea." [paragraph continues]

At the same time, there are attempts to force the General Assembly to discuss the nonexistent "Kampuchean question" for purposes hostile to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The matter is not confined to maneuvers at the United Nations. Chinese and U.S. interference in the affairs of the Indochinese peoples continues as does the cynical practice of playing on the sufferings of Kampuchea. There is continued organization and provision of remnants of Pol Pot bands and other counterrevolutionary forces hostile to the new Kampuchea in the guise of aid for refugees and starving people. Now efforts are being made to broaden coordination of actions in order to undermine the Kampuchean revolution and reverse the course of events. The expelled Pol Pot people discarded the false marks of "revolutionaries" and openly announced the other day that they agree to join with all the opponents of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, including monarchists and other rightwing groupings. One Pol Pot ringleader, Khieu Samphan, met in September on the Thai-Kampuchean border with a group of foreign journalists and told them about this alliance that is being knocked together. Beijing and Washington expect this alliance of Maoists and monarchists to be the main instrument in the struggle against people's revolutionary power in Phnom Penh. To this end various schemes are being put forward for convening an "international conference on a settlement in Kampuchea." The new PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang fully supported these plans for overt interference in Kampuchea's affairs to return the bankrupt antipopular clique to power.

The purpose of all these maneuvers is to undermine the revolutionary public which has begun to recover after the tragedy, has eliminated famine with the help of friendly countries and has embarked on the task of regenerating the economy and culture. Around 1 million children are already attending schools in Kampuchean cities and villages. The first to resume classes was the national university's medical faculty since the country is in dire need of doctors. Fields, factories, ports and roads in the hard-hit country are coming to life again. Preparations have begun for a general election. The country is getting back onto its feet.

The Beijing hegemonists and American imperialists will not accept the failure of their plans to dominate Southeast Asia and the loss of positions in Indochina. They are continuing their subversive actions in this area. But these attempts are bound to fail. The peoples of Indochina have opted for the path of progressive development and they will not be dislodged from this path.

'JOINT STATEMENT' ON GROMYKO, MUSKIE TALKS

LD301339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 80 p 4

["Joint Soviet-American Statement"]

[Text] New York, 26 Sep (TASS)--An exchange of opinions took place on 25 September between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Edmund Muskie, U.S. secretary of state, on questions relating to the start of talks on the limitation of nuclear arms, which had been raised in contacts between the sides which preceded the present meeting. As a result, an agreement was reached to the effect that representatives of the USSR and the United States will meet in Geneva beginning 13 October this year, with the aim of starting a practical discussion of these questions.

UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS SEEK CONFRONTATION AT MADRID

LD260952 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Next, esteemed listeners, will be an article from the weekly NEWS FROM UKRAINE which is published by the Ukraina Society. Its title "With What Purpose Is the Banderite Team To Undertake a Journey to the Madrid Meeting?"

There are forces which would like, if not to wreck this meeting, then at least to turn it into a confrontation arena. It goes without saying that these forces include the chieftains of emigre counterrevolutionary centers, defectors from socialist countries, former Hitlerite flunkeys, all of them interested that acute tension prevail in the world and that the policy of war brinkmanship be pursued.

They oppose any discussion in Madrid of such vital and topical problems as recognizing that the borders and the territorial integrity of European states cannot be violated. The nationalists oppose the policy of noninterference in domestic affairs of sovereign states. They are against solving disputes by way of peaceful settlement. They incite the West not to observe its obligations in relation to international law and not to refuse resorting to force or threatening the use of force.

These circles consider that only questions concerning the so-called problem of human rights in the Soviet Union should be examined in the capital of Spain. Thus, the banderites are even planning to send to Spain a team of their own which would be occupied with conducting provocative activities during the Madrid meeting.

In order to see better with what purpose the war criminals are preparing to make a voyage to Madrid, let us answer the following question: How precisely does this team view the principles of the Final Act, especially the clauses on human rights?

Those topping the list are the guarantees for freedom of thought, conscience, religion and convictions, regardless of one's racial origins, sex or religious denomination. All this has nothing in common with the intentions and practice of the former toadies of Hitler who participated in the Nazi genocide on the Ukrainian territory occupied during the war.

CARTER HOLDS MEETING ON 'INTERVENTION' IN GULF

LD301932 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] U.S. President Carter has met in the White House with congressional leaders and discussed with them the plans of the United States and its allies for probable intervention in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. CBS reports that the question of putting U.S. naval forces on a state of readiness was discussed at the meeting.

CBS adds that President Carter decided at the same time to send a number of military aircraft with early warning and surveillance equipment and U.S. crews to Saudi Arabia. UPI says that these systems are capable of coordinating bomber and fighter aircraft and acting as centers for conducting military operations. There are at present 42 U.S. warships, including two aircraft carriers, in the Indian Ocean.

LEBEDEVA ON PLANS TO INTERVENE IN IRAN-IRAQ DISPUTE

NC301856 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 30 Sep

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: U.S. imperialists sieze any excuse to intervene in Iran's affairs and to hatch plots against the Iranian revolution which has put an end to the despotic monarchy and imperialist oppression in your country.

Presently, the American imperialists are using the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict as a pretext. In order to camouflage its true intentions toward Iran, the United States wants to create legal grounds to justify its military presence in the Persian Gulf. More than 30 American ships, including a number of aircraft carriers, have been stationed in the Persian Gulf and the western part of the Indian Ocean. American press reports speak of preparation of plans by the Pentagon for an armed intervention in the Persian Gulf allegedly aimed at defending American interests.

The United States is trying to draw its NATO allies into its military adventures. The Conservative government in Britain has favorably responded to this request by Washington. THE DAILY EXPRESS reported some time ago that the destroyer Coventry of the British Navy and a support ship are on their way to join the American warships.

The Israeli Zionists and the treacherous As-Sadat regime fully support the Pentagon's acts in order to gain the favors of their American masters. Israeli Prime Minister Begin, trying to justify American provocative policy, stated that allegedly the United States cannot sit idly by under such circumstances. As-Sadat has actually adopted the same policy.

Iranian counterrevolutionaries who fully depend on the vast support given to them by American imperialism, Israeli Zionism and As-Sadat's regime are intensifying their activities parallel with the continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict. Tehran's executioner, Oveysi, is shuffling between some West European and Near Eastern countries in order to put together the counterrevolutionary forces to carry out a coup against the republican regime in Iran. Bakhtiar, the last prime minister of the monarchical regime, has started hatching plots against the Islamic Republic of Iran and is using the Iran-Iraq conflict overtly to meet this end.

The names of Aryana, a general during the shah's regime; (?former) Princess Ashraf; Zahedi, former Iranian ambassador to the United States and one of the shah's close associates are included in the list of the counterrevolutionaries. They want to use the Iran-Iraq conflict and to stab the Iranian revolution in the back. All these counterrevolutionary remnants and all the enemies abroad and within new Iran, Iran after the revolution, consider the situation which has been created following the Iran-Iraq conflict as favorable. This situation is to the benefit of those who are now killing the people in Iran and Iraq and who (?are destroying) the industrial units, including the oil refining units.

Imperialism and counterrevolution which hope for the weakening of the two conflicting sides, want to enter fatal blows both on Iran and Iraq, to impose their diktat on these two countries, and to weaken the common national liberation and anti-imperialist front.

At the same time Iran and Iraq are countries which are persistently implementing an anti-imperialist, anti-American and anti-Zionist policy. It is very clear that halting the conflict, fratricide and war activities is to the benefit of the nations of Iran and Iraq. Everyone is well aware that all border disputes and differences can and should be solved through negotiations.

The UN Security Council and all peace-loving countries, including the Soviet Union, call on Iran and Iraq to follow this path.

Dear friends; allow me to end my today's remarks. I thank you for your attention. Until we meet again.

MEMO 51 'DIRECTLY LINKED' TO BUILDUP IN PERSIAN GULF ZONE

LD011011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 80 p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov article under the general headline: "Our Commentaries": "Reckless Doctrine"]

[Text] Scarcely had 2 months passed since the publication of the report on President Carter's Directive 59 on the "new U.S. nuclear strategy" before the Washington POST reported another "nuclear sensation" to its readers"--this time American commentator J. Anderson told of Presidential Memorandum 51, in accordance with which, to use his words, "President Carter gave the Pentagon secret instructions to prepare for the possible use of nuclear weapons in the Near East."

In accordance with this memorandum a number of versions of American interference in the affairs of Near East countries have been elaborated under the pretext of the notorious "Soviet threat." General Kelly, commander of the "Rapid Deployment Forces," has been given instructions concerning a "limited strategic version" (one cannot fail to note here the similarity of terminology between Directive 59, which speaks of a "limited" nuclear strike, and Memorandum 51). This version provides for 19 nuclear bombs to be delivered to the region on board B-52 bombers.

The White House has refused to comment on the Washington POST article. Meanwhile the CIA is trying to bring the article's author to book with reference to the fact that his commentary "poses a threat to U.S. national security." At the same time officials of the ruling administration are maintaining that the commentary does not accord with reality. Anderson points out in this connection that if the memorandum were an invention, the CIA would not be taking measures to prevent its publication. But this is not the only confirmation.

It is known that landing strips for B-52 bombers have been specially prepared on Diego Garcia, which the Pentagon has turned into a strategic strong point in the Indian Ocean. An agreement has been reached on the interim basing of these carriers of nuclear weapons in Australia (on the route from the United States across the Pacific) and in the Azores (on the route across the Atlantic). Reports have appeared in the Australian press on the possibility of creating on the fifth continent's territory depots with nuclear weapons for B-52 bombers, which already regularly patrol the Indian Ocean.

It is obvious that Presidential Memorandum 51 is directly linked not only with the broad strategic plan for building up the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf zone, in Near East countries and in the Indian Ocean but also with the series of presidential directives--53 (on ensuring communications during a nuclear war), 58 (on moving military and civilian leaders from Washington to shelters and to backup command posts) and 59. All these documents are obviously part of an overall military-strategic plan formulated by the U.S. administration.

The adventurism of the directives on "limited" nuclear war, whose authors are endeavoring to instill in people's minds the idea of the admissibility and acceptability of nuclear conflict, is obvious. Something else is clear, too--this reckless doctrine merely increases the risk of a nuclear catastrophe. The peoples are full of determination to deal these sinister designs a due rebuff.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR CLAIMS OF EMIGRE BALTIC 'DIPLOMATS' DERIDED

LD010923 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Doctor of Philosphical Sciences Prof V.A. Shteynberg, academician of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Latvian History Institute, under the rubric "They Say That....But What Are the Facts?": "Ambassadors Without Powers"--first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] I have heard that a "Captive Peoples' Week" is held each year in the United States in late summer or early fall and that the instigators are some sort of Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian governments-in-exile. Just what are these "governments"?

[Signed] A. Yegorenkov, Saratov.

First of all, let us make things clear: There are no "governments"-in-exile of the Baltic republics. In the forties and the fifties certain bourgeois politicians who had fled to the West following the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia did indeed still call themselves "ministers," but even they later realized that their claims were legally (to say nothing of politically) untenable--there were not territories, peoples or ministries that they were supposed to be administering: the Lithuanians, Letts and Estonians wanted to have govenrments of their own--people's, Soviet governments.

But the paradox is that there are no governments, but there are...ambassadors and consuls and what are supposed to be the embassies and consulates of those 40-year-old bourgeois governments. It is reasonable to ask: Just whom do these ambassadors represent? No one. And the functions they perform are not diplomatic but...subversive.

These "embassies" are most active in Washington and London. And that is not surprising. It was Britain that, with its cruisers and backstage Foreign Office machinations, helped the Baltic republics' nationalist bourgeoisie to seize power in 1919-1920 and its leaders to occupy government posts. And it was in London that from the early thirties until recently one Zarin--"ambassador" of the fascist Ulmanis regime, deposed by Latvia's people in July 1940--attended various receptions. And in Washington "embassies" of nonexistent Baltic states are no rarity; there are many such "missions" there. Washington needs them for just one thing--the ideological struggle against us. In point of fact that is the only aim the United States has in supporting political corpses of that sort. The activity of these "diplomats" is determined according to the principle that he who pays the piper calls the tune. Receiving money from the U.S. CIA and a number of reactionary centers, the "diplomats" diligently "dance" to the tune called by those centers.

The White House's contacts with these "politicians" intensified with the Carter administration's accession to power. The Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe reaffirmed once again the immutability of the state borders that took shape in Europe as a result of World War II. The document is also signed by the U.S. President. However, it is precisely the U.S. Congress that, regularly taking various decisions aimed at underming the stability of the situation, encourages the reactionary calls of all kinds of "voices" whose staff is recruited from among the ex-ministers and their descendants who hang around these "embassies." To earn their handouts, these "diplomats" use distorted information and tendentious coverage of the facts, coverups, half-truth and downright unpardonable lies. Sometimes, it is true, they try to play at being "independent."

During the Vienna summit, when the USSR and U.S. leaders signed the SALT II treaty and a lessening of international tension began to emerge, the leaders of the "World Federation of Free Letts" (this is an organization in the West of fascist Lickspittles who fled the judgment of the Lettish people in 1944-1945) stated that "the programs of the U.S. Government and of Letts have been diverging lately." But the White House had only to call them to heel, and Carter to steer a course of freezing the detente policy, for the programs to be united again and for nationalist flags to start fluttering again in the wind of anti-Soviet policy.

In 1979, a year before the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in the Baltic republics, Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, demanded the creation of a program "in defense of national minorities," meaning the Lithuanians, Letts and Estonians among others. In December of that same year J. Carter approved such a program providing for an intensification of ideological attacks on the Soviet peoples. The so-called "ambassadors" were also assigned a considerable role in its implementation. They again began to be invited to the White House, where a farce of a reception was held in their honor in January of this year. In February the U.S. State Department sent the "ex-ambassador" of the Latvian nationalist government a greetings message on the anniversary of the establishment of "independent Latvia," meaning the victory of counterrevolution in 1919-1920.

A few days before the opening of the 22d Olympics "Captive Peoples' Week" was held in the United States. Who does the White House regard as "captive"? Letts, Lithuanians, Estonians, the peoples of the Transcaucasus, Hungarians, Germans, Tatars and..."the people of the Urals" (?!). So there! During the "week" there were public calls for a boycott of the Olympic regatta in Tallin since, it was claimed, it was to be held on "occupied" (?!) territory. But everyone knows the upshot of those calls: It was the same as the upshot of all provocations against the Soviet Baltic republics for more than 40 years now.

It is clear that all these renegades are attracted by just one thing--not the motherland, not their people's destiny, but the dream of ministerial portfolios, the dream of being rulers, if only dwarfs. But the process of history is irreversible. And these "ambassadors'" masters realize this as they direct emigre centers' activities toward intensifying the ideologial struggle, earmarking the dollars to maintain them.

The aforementioned Brzezinski-Carter program envisages influencing "Estonia by propagating Western culture by various means, and Lithuania via the Catholic religion." As for Latvia, the program suggests ascribing its economy's high rate of development to "...the enlistment of Russians, which is leading to the dissolution of the Latvian nation, to forcible assimilation and to Russification." These themes are strenuously pursued both on the radio and in the press. Centers such as, for instance, the "Baltic Institute," which has installed itself in Sweden and unites violent anti-Sovietists, deal with them. An "Association for the Development of Baltic Studies" operates in the United States, but the name cannot conceal the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist, and often downright spying, nature of the establishment's activities.

...Cut off from their homeland and people and shedding crocodile tears for the golden dunes of the Baltic coast, for the astonishingly beautiful lakes and forests and for their own groundless hopes, these political specters, changing their names, are trying to gain the stature of dwarfs at least by making themselves out to be "plenipotentiary representatives" and "ambassadors" of the Baltic republics. But can they be taken seriously?

SOVIET-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION LEADER ON PRC-NATIONAL DAY

OW302032 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Sep 80

["Talk" by Professor Krivtsov, vice chairman of Central Council of Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association and deputy director of the Far East Institute of USSR Academy of Sciences--recorded in Russian fading into Mandarin translation]

[Text] Dear listeners: On 1 October 1948, 31 years ago, the Chinese people emerged victorious in their protracted and heroic struggle for freedom and independence and proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China. The Chinese revolution is an organic component of the world revolution. Developing under the sound influence of the Great October Revolution, it had the moral, political, material and military support of the Soviet people. To China, this support was an important factor making it possible for the Chinese workers to defeat domestic reactionaries and the joint forces of world imperialism.

The achievements in the first decade after victory in the revolution by the Chinese people in building a new society could not be separated from the internationalist assistance offered by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. At that time China launched a large economic construction program. RENMIN RIBAO noted in 1959 that the economic construction was unprecedented in history, both in quantity and in scale.

By the early 1960's, however, the relations between the Soviet Union and China, not because of mistakes on the part of the Soviet Union, began to deteriorate and became increasingly acute. Later, China suspended its cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In China, yesterday's friends and allies have now become enemies and are blamed for being hostile to and threatening China. At the same time, the Chinese leaders have drawn close to imperialism and to those forces that have done all they could to prevent the victory of the Chinese revolution. Things have developed to the point where the Chinese leaders, on the basis of anti-Sovietism, have embarked on the road of collusion with the imperialist and reactionary forces politically and even militarily. This is a policy that has nothing in common with the interests of the Chinese people and will not bring them any benefit.

The Soviet Union has always pursued in the past and is pursuing now a policy of unwavering principle toward China. This policy, which was formulated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, aims at normalizing relations and developing a good-neighborly relationship between the Soviet Union and China on the principle of peaceful coexistence. We the Soviet people hope that the Chinese side will eventually show the goodwill of striving for normalized relations between our two countries. We are also convinced that an improvement in the relations between the Soviet Union and China is beneficial to both China and the Soviet Union and to world socialism.

In conclusion, Professor Krivtsov says: On the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, on this glorious day of the history of the Chinese people, I, on behalf of all members of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, extend sincere congratulations to all members of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association and wish the Chinese workers good health, happy lives and every success.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PRESIDENT NEELAM SANJIVA REDDY

Talks With Brezhnev, Other Officials

LD301332 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Ivan Arkhipov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Viktor Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, held talks in the Kremlin today with Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India.

During the talks which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding there was an exchange of views on the main questions of Soviet-Indian relations based on the solid foundation of the 1971 treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of India. During the discussion of topical international problems, special attention was devoted to matters aimed at strengthening peace and international security and to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev stated, consistently and persistently makes efforts to preserve the relaxation of tensions and to give it the second wind, to ensure a real turn from the arms race to disarmament and to secure a just political settlement of conflict situations.

Considered in detail was the situation in Asia where the increase in the activity of the aggressive forces which still act jointly leads to a heightening of dangerous tension. Leonid Brezhnev emphasized that imperialist interference in the people's affairs gives a particularly destructive and hard character to the conflict between the countries of the region, conflict which play into the hand of imperialism and its henchmen and undermine the cause of peace in Asia and in the world as a whole.

Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, described the traditional friendship between India and the USSR as an example of fruitfu', mutually enriching cooperation which meets both the basic interests of the Indian and Soviet peoples and the interests of universal peace.

The sides pointed out with satisfaction that the exchange of visits by the Soviet and Indian leaders and personal contacts between them have become an integral part of the traditionally friendly bilateral relations and make a tangible contribution to the strengthening and broadening of Soviet-Indian cooperation.

Brezhnev Discusses Iran, Iraq

LD301726 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 30 Sep 80

["Speech by Leonid Brezhnev in the Kremlin at the Dinner in Honour of the President of Indian"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep, TASS--Follows the full text of the speech by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, with which he addressed the dinner in the Kremlin in honour of President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy of India.

Esteemed Mr President,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Comrades!

Today we are welcoming a guest from a friendly country--President of the Republic of India, Esteemed Mr Reddy.

Your visit, Mr President, is a fresh proof of the striving of our countries to further develop and strengthen the friendly Soviet-Indian relations. In full conformity with the treaty of 1971 these relations are from year to year gaining in scale, becoming increasingly versatile and are ever more clearly appearing as a weighty factor in the struggle against the threat of war, for strengthening peace in Asia and all over the world.

The international situation, including in the Asian Continent, is not simple on these days. The causes of its exacerbation are quite easy to see. It is sufficient to ask several questions.

Who attacked Vietnam, was destroying its peaceful towns and villages? Who was encouraging that aggression? Who until now does not leave Kampuchea in peace, while the latter's people want one thing--to build a new life peacefully? Who organizes and directs the Afghan counter-revolution, instigates Pakistan against its neighbours? Whose aircraft carriers and special units are permanently hanging like the sword of Damocles over the independent states of the Persian Gulf and Red Sea basin? Who creates ever new military bases in the Indian Ocean basin, in the countries of the Near and Middle East and Africa?

The answer to these questions clearly shows where from dangerous tensions stem in the world today.

The world has just become a witness of an armed conflict between Iran and Iraq--two neighbour countries, which are friendly to the Soviet Union.

It can hardly be thought that it was simply a tragic misunderstanding which pitted one against the other two nations in difficult times for them. No, some people are obviously trying to turn this conflict to their profit.

You will ask, who? They are the people who are unhappy with the cohesion of the anti-imperialist forces in the Near and Middle East. They are those who want to establish their control over Near and Middle East oil, who again dream of turning Iran into a military base and gendarme post of imperialism.

Neither Iraq, nor Iran will gain anything from mutual destruction, bloodshed and undermining each other's economy. It is only the third side, to which the interests of peoples in that region are alien, which stands to gain.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we are for Iran and Iraq settling disputable issues between themselves at the table of negotiations. It would be good if they settled in the spirit of concord what can be settled now, but put off till tomorrow, when a settlement, possibly, comes easier what they cannot settle today.

We think in general that in this day and age war cannot and must not be a means of settling disputes between states. The more so a war in such a neuralgic centre as the Near and Middle East.

The whole of our peace-loving foreign policy, which was bequeathed to us by great Lenin, is aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of war. This finds its expression in our specific deeds, in our constructive initiatives.

A few days ago, the Soviet Union again proposed from the U.N. rostrum a whole package of measures for strengthening peace and improving the international atmosphere. This course takes into account the realities of the present-day world. It is clear to peoples and meets their aspirations. The future is with it.

India's foreign policy based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment enjoys well-deserved prestige. We know well that the policy of the government of Mrs Indira Gandhi--an outstanding stateswoman of present-day Asia--is notable for peaceableness, common sense and realism.

This is a source of discontent for the followers of the "positions of strength" course, methods of diktat, threats and arms race. But there is nothing astonishing about it. We remember that some people once described as "immoral" the policy of nonalignment proclaimed best by Jawaharlal Nehru.

There can be no foreign policy, that is more moral, more ethical in the meaning of this word and closer to the hearts and minds of peoples nowadays than the policy of peace, detente and curbing the arms race. And we are glad that in the striving for the attainment of these goals we are marching together with India.

Dear friends!

Permit me to proclaim a toast,

To the health of our distinguished guest--the President of the Republic of India, Mr Reddy.

To the successes and flourishing of the great Indian people.

To indestructible friendship between the Soviet Union and India!

Reddy Kremlin Address

LD301940 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep, TASS--Follows the full text of the speech by the President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy at a dinner in the Kremlin today given in his honour by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government:

Your Excellency, Mr President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, your excellencies.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am very happy to be in the Soviet Union among friends and I am grateful to you for your warm words of welcome and the friendly sentiments you expressed in honour of my country. Excellency, we have been overwhelmed by the hospitality shown to me and members of my delegation. This is not my first visit to the Soviet Union which I have visited several times in different capacities, but I am conscious that today I have the privilege of speaking as the president of India.

This is my first state visit and taking place as it does after the assumption of office by the new government under the dynamic leadership of prime minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, it underscores the importance which we attach to Indo-Soviet relations. We in India have been impressed by the remarkable achievements of the great and friendly Soviet people and while rejoicing in your successes we wish you many more to come.

In India too our government is engaged in the task of securing economic progress and social justice for the Indian people and I say this with the full consciousness of the dimension of problems involved that we have secured some remarkable successes, thanks to the heroic efforts and determination of the Indian people. As we look back we have reason to feel satisfied to some extent with what we have achieved. The worst handicaps of our colonial inheritance have been overcome but we are conscious that we have still a long way to go. Today, India can claim to have a stable and balanced industrial infrastructure and is well set to achieve a breakthrough of sustained economic development in the coming years.

We remember that at a time when India launched upon its national five year plans to lay the foundations for this infrastructure, Soviet Union shared our hopes and aspirations and offered timely cooperation which enabled India to make notable advance in the process of industrialisation. I would like to take this opportunity to voice our appreciation and thanks to the Soviet Union for consistent support.

Our government remains committed to pursuing a policy of political and economic self-reliance. Non-aligument is the cornerstone of our foreign policy and guides our relations with all countries big and small. We remain firm in our conviction that peaceful co-existence among all states irrespective of their social systems and co-operation among sovereign nations on equal terms are indispensable for world peace and progress.

It may appear commonplace to speak of Indo-Soviet friendship as being traditional but very few people realise that this tradition goes back to several centuries to the time when Al Baruni came to India and left a record of his travels which not only inspired others such as Afanasi Nikitin to follow in his footsteps but has also become a bridge of understanding and friendship between our two peoples. Recent excavations in the area around Samarkand have revealed traces of temples which may have existed there in ancient times and further research is going on to assess the true dimension and meaning of this discovery.

In our own times, the Great October Revolution inspired many young men and women in India who were struggling for their freedom from the colonial yoke under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The message of Lenin was not lost on the freedom fighters of India and left an imprint on our thinking which was reflected in the importance we attached to the role of planning in the development of national economy and self-reliance.

Formal relations between our two countries were established in April 1947 when the interim government under the leadership of that great visionary and statesman, the first prime minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru decided to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR. His first official visit to the Soviet Union in 1954, he had been to the Soviet Union before to study the achievements of the October Revolution and had been greatly impressed by what he saw--laid the foundations of a lasting friendship between India and the Soviet Union. It was further strengthened by exchange of visits at high levels resulting in agreements for mutually beneficial cooperation between our two economies. We recall with pleasure Your Excellency's visit to India in 1973 and are also happy that you would be visiting India in the not too distant future. You know, Excellency, that a warm welcome awaits you as a dear and trusted friend of India in our country and we are looking forward to your visit.

Excellency, not only has Indo-Soviet friendship and cooperation enriched with new dimensions our bilateral relationship, it has also contributed to peace and stability in Asia and in the world. This relationship has been marked by a sensitive understanding of each others' vital concerns. These ties of friendship become all the more important today in a world where new tensions are emerging and the process of relaxation of tensions seems to have suffered some setbacks.

Excellency, we have watched very closely and with appreciation your personal contribution to the process of detente in Europe. We are aware of your determination to maintain the spirit and process of detente. The fact however remains that there are new tensions emerging in the world and one wonders whether we are witnessing the beginning of a new cold war. It is a curious contradiction of our times that while on the one hand modern science and technology has brought immense benefits to mankind it has also opened the door to new arsenals of weapons with destructive capacities hithertofore unknown. The question is: whether the world will recognise the inherent dangers in allowing needless confrontations to escalate into armed conflicts risking the fate of entire mankind.

We in India believe that it is still possible for counsels of caution to prevail. As a country which suffered so much during the near total war barely a generation ago and has dedicated itself to the task of reconstruction of its economy and society, USSR' commitment to world peace is natural. We recognise it and wish you success in your efforts to secure world peace.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, may I now invite you to join me in raising a toast:

To the health and happiness of his Excellency the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr L.I. Brezhnev,

To their excellencies, the members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; and

To the further consolidation and growth of firm friendship between India and the USSR and their continued co-operation in the cause of world peace.

BAKHTAR DENIES ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF PAKISTAN AIRSPACE

LD292114 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 29 Sep, TASS--The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY came forward with a statement resolutely refuting the assertions of the Pakistani military circles about alleged violation of Pakistan's air space by Afghan helicopters. The news agency emphasizes that facts of repeated instrusions of the Armed Forces of Pakistan into the DRA's territory are known to everybody. It is exactly Pakistan that arms and directs the military training of the bands which stage actions against the legitimate government of Afghanistan, kill peaceful citizens, and engage in robberies.

It is quite evident that the Pakistani Ministry of Defence by spreading this falsehood pursues the aim of covering up its subversive actions against Afghanistan. There is no doubt that such fabrications and the propagandist hullabaloo are designed to divert the attention from the unseemly actions of Islamabad, U.S. imperialism, and the Beijing hegemonists that conduct an undeclared war against independent and revolutionary Afghanistan and which seek to undermine the gains of the April revolution.

The statement sharply criticizes the Western mass media, the FRANPRESSE News Agency and the Voice of America radio station, in particular, which picked up the falsehood and are busy spreading it.

AFGHAN DELEGATION ENDS AZERBAIJAN VISIT 5 SEPTEMBER

LD261513 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 6 Sep 80 p 3

[AZERINFORM report: "With Faith in the Future"]

[Text] Representatives of the Afghan public on a visit to Baku completed their visiting program in Azerbaijan on 5 September. They visited the Mashtaga Subtropical Sovkhoz, the Indzhesenet carpet factory, the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Liason With Foreign Countries, and the museum of the 18th Army's combat glory.

Before departing the visitors were received by F.G. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers. Warmly welcoming them, he said that Azerbaijan's working people, in common with all Soviet people, are in solidarity with the Afghan people's brave struggle against encroachments on their sovereignty and advocate further consolidating the traditional friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

Comrade Akhmedov described how the republic's working people, implementing the party's outline plans, are preparing to mark the 26th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements.

On behalf of a group of religious figures (Said Kamal Abbasi), member of the Afghan Council of Ulemas, warmly congratulated Azerbaijan's working people on the outstanding successes achieved in building developed socialism. Your achievements, he said, are testimony to the fact that, developing the finest traditions of the past, the Azerbaijani people have by selfless creative labor transformed their lives and created a thriving socialist republic.

Touching on the internal situation in Afghanistan, (Said Kamal Abbasi) pointed out that the April revolution opened up for the people the road to a happy future and its fruits are already having an impact on many spheres of life in the country. But we still have many difficulties, (Abassi) said. During his rule the traitor Amin, a paid agent of imperialist intelligence services, tried to eliminate the revolution's gains and exterminated thousands of innocent people. Today our people, under Babrak Karmal's leadership, are waging a courageous struggle against the intrigues of internal and external reaction and building a new life. I believe in my country's bright future, a guarantee of which is the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Afghan people.

At the reception (Khasad Mohamad Ayub) recited poetry about Baku written by him during his stay in Azerbaijan.

Group leader (Ali Mohammad) thanked Azerbaijan's working people for their warm hospitality and wished them new successes in the name of peace and progress on earth.

The visitors from Afghanistan leave Tashkent on 6 September.

AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN COMMENTS ON AFGHAN ISSUE

BK281522 Hong Kong AFP in English 1508 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 28 Sep (AFP)--The situation in Afghanistan is under control and "all [word indistinct] elements that cross the frontier are going to be eliminated," Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan Vitaliy Smirnov said today.

Mr Smirnov told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that there are 70 training camps for "counter-revolutionaries" on territory neighboring Afghanistan, and that 5,000 men are being trained by American, Chinese, and Pakistani instructors.

"Soviet troops will not leave Afghanistan while this aggression from other territories continues," Mr Smirnov said.

It was this type of rebellious activity that led to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Mr Smirnov said, adding that since the April revolution, the Afghan Government had asked 16 times for Soviet troops.

If Iran and Pakistan do nothing to stop the infiltration, the Afghans now have the capacity to do so from their side of the frontier, Mr Smirnov said.

"In each town and village, defense groups have been set up and armed, and they fight the bandits who burn houses, kill the inhabitants and obtain supplies by force," he added.

Mr Smirnov praised the Babrak Karmal government for restoring industry in Afghanistan, developing agriculture with an agrarian reform program, and launching a 5-year plan to end illiteracy.

If there are Afghan "counterrevolutionaries" in Pakistan, the blame is not to be placed on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Mr Smirnov said, blaming such reasoning on distortions in the press.

"There were already 600,000 refugees in Pakistan before the arrival of the Soviets," Mr Smirnov said, adding that "200,000 arrived afterward but as many have returned to Afghanistan."

Any solution to the crisis must include recognition of the Karmal government, Mr Smirnov said, adding:

"How can one accept discussion without the Afghan Government? How can an international conference adopt a resolution without Afghanistan being represented?"

Mr Smirnov said that Soviet Embassy personnel in Pakistan had been reduced by one third at the request of the Pakistani Government, "after an earlier request setting the reduction at 50 percent."

There are now approximately 100 people at the embassy in Islamabad, Mr Smirnov said, and as many at the mission in Karachi. The number, he said, "is determined by the development of political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries and it is evident that the reduction of personnel will have repercussions on the accomplishment of these tasks."

If Soviet-Pakistani relations are in a state of flux, Mr Smirnov said, one should not cast blame on the Soviet side. "My country's foreign policy is stable, very stable," he said.

PRAVDA CITED ON OBJECTIVES OF 'KARAKORUM-80' EXPEDITION

LD071404 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2241 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 6 Sep (TASS)--The "Karakorum-80" operation is fresh confirmation of the fact that the hatching alliance between Washington, Beijing and Islamabad is directed against the vital interests of the peoples who defend the cause of peace, national independence and social progress, PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov, writes in the paper. He draws attention to the fact that the foreign press is reporting the appearance in the Karakorum mountains of a strange "expedition", some papers call it "geodesic," others "geophysical." However, it clearly has no connection whatsoever with science. It is directly linked with the U.S. CIA, the Chinese intelligence service and the intelligence services of Pakistan and Great Britain. Its codename is "Karakorum-80".

It is not the landscapes of the Karakorum mountain system which have attracted the wandering "geodescists" there, the author notes. They have other concerns. As the British paper, THE STATESMAN, writes, "the participants of this expedition will gather intelligence information on the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and India." The Indian press states precisely: The aim of the expedition is to select a site in the Karakorum mountains for the emplacement of electronic equipment necessary in the collecting of intelligence information.

The article points out that the military-strategic meaning of this 800-km highway, designed to take the passage of heavy tanks, is quite clear. "The Karakorum highway," the New York TIMES magazine notes, "is a supply line across Pakistan to the Arabian Sea and on to the west." Li Xiannian, vice premier of the PRC State Council, said in a New York TIMES interview that the highway "would allow China to give military aid to Pakistan." But not only Pakistan. It is precisely this hgihway that carries the flow of Chinese arms to the gangs which have infiltrated into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Vitaliy Korionov stresses that the Chinese special services have created a subversion and spy center, whose activities are directed against Afghanistan and India, near the town of Punch, in the Pakistani part of Kashmir. "The Western press has recently reported the arrival of Chinese Air Force planes at Pakistani military bases, which brought Chinese intelligence and nuclear research "experts" who will take part in the "Karakorum-80" expedition.

PEN SOVAN COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN ELECTIONS

LD301006 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent B. Kalashmikov reports: "We regard the elections in Kampuchea, scheduled for the beginning of 1981, as an exceptionally important political event, as another step towards normalizing life and strengthening people's power in the country," the TASS correspondent was told by Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

He said that the elections would be held on the basis of equality of all citizens. "We are sure that the elections will turn into a convincing demonstration of the population's support for the policy of the people's revolutionary authorities. This confidence is based on the changes which have been carried out in Kampuchea under the leadership of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea in the period after the country's liberation."

Life of all population strata without exception has been considerably improved. A network of free medical establishments has been set up in the country, schools and literacy courses have been opened. The majority of the population has received an opportunity to study for the first time in the centuries-old history of the state, while this opportunity will be granted to all in the coming years.

Dwelling on the provocative idea advanced by the governments of several Western countries and China to hold so-called "free elections" in Kampuchea, which makes for participation in them by the heads of the ousted pro-Beijing Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, Pen Sovan stressed that power in the People's Republic of Kampuchea belongs to the people and it is only the people which has the right to decide whom and how it should elect.

"Our people does not need 'patronage' which is imposed by international reaction with the sole aim of creating conditions for interference in Kampuchea's domestic affairs and for galvanizing the political corpses of the Pol Pot leaders. These butchers of the Kampuchean people are now hiding at bases in Thailand and exist only thanks to support mainly from Beijing."

Pen Sovan said that all the attempts by the remnants of the Pol Pot men to disrupt peaceful construction in Kampuchea with the help of armed subversion are doomed to failure. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea controls the entire territory of the country. The situation in the country is irreversible. It is obvious that the support by Beijing, Washington and other forces of international reaction will not save the Pol Pot criminals from complete destruction. The pro-Beijing puppets have been irreversibly rejected by the Kampuchean people. All the attempts to let them keep the United Nations seat have absolutely no future and are detrimental to the cause of peace.

PENTAGON BASE PLANS OUT OF LINE WITH AUSTRALIAN INTERESTS

LD291321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent O. Skalkin dispatch: "Black Clouds Over Australia"]

[Text] Sydney, 24 September--Australian Defense Minister D. Killen has announced in Parliament Washington's intention to use Australian territory to base its B-52 bombers flying over the Indian Ocean. This intention was voiced officially after Pentagon experts made an inspection tour of the fifth continent.

Representatives of the two countries will hold "discussions and talks" to finalize the details of the question, the minister said. The newspapers are writing that this may take place during the visit to Canberra by high-ranking State Department official R. Holbrooke.

"M. Fraser's government," the newspaper THE AUSTRALIAN has noted, "is seeking for strategic and political considerations to raise the level of the U.S. military presence in Australia...." Canberra's pro-U.S. zeal is well known, and its ruling circles do not conceal their readiness to mortgage not only bases but also the country's very destiny to their overseas partner.

Representatives of Killen's department in Canberra have refused to answer correspondents questions about the nature of the weapons which will equip the U.S. bombers. Official circles admit only the deployment of extensive auxiliary flight servicing facilities for them. According to a report in THE AUSTRALIAN "this may also entail the stockpiling of nuclear weapons and other equipment necessary to ensure the bombers' constant combat readiness."

The newspapers complain that the statement by Minister Killen was too skimpy and fails to provide exhaustive information. Information from American sources inclines observers to apprehensive commentaries in an article entitled "Australia's role in new U.S. nuclear plans" the weekly BULLETIN, quoting private evidence given to the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, writes: The Pentagon's designs for "limited nuclear strikes" in the event of the aggravation of the situation in the Near East envisage for Australia a role as pawn in someone else's game.

Many people here understand this in general terms. "Although the Australian Government stresses its intention to retain control over the U.S. Air Force's use of "local potential" many commentators believe that to make bases available will inexorably develop into Australian support for the targets which the United States is setting its bombers "is the sober argument on this subject given by the newspaper the Sydney MORNING HERALD." The role which is allocated to Australia in the Pentagon's aggressive plans in no way accords with the country's correctly understood national interests--that is the conclusion to which many Australians are coming.

WORK, DISCUSSIONS AT POLISH PLANT REPORTED

LD010851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Druzenko "Polish Reportage": "With the Lodz Workers"]

[Text] Lodz--Many people--not just in Poland--closely associate the name of this city with textiles, knitwear and clothes, in short, with light industry. The association is correct but, at the same time, not quite accurate. In the past 10-15 years other economic sectors have been developing in Lodz, for example, electrical machine building and chemicals. The textile industry's share of overall output in the voivodship fell from 68.8 percent in 1955 to 48.9 percent in 1978. Yet no one would dispute the fact that this city was and still is noted for its textile workers, or to be more precise female textile workers. At the same time, their problems and preoccupations determine to a considerable extent the problems and preoccupations determine to a considerable extent the problems and preoccupations of the whole city, one of People's Poland's major industrial centers.

Therefore it is fair to say that if you want a picture of Lodz today you must first visit the light industry workers. That is what we did when we went to the city.

Marko is the name of a combine producing a variety of knitwear articles. In many respects it is a typical Lodz enterprise. Its factory walls are old but their "internal content" has changed substantially over the years: With the modernization of production, new equipment has appeared along with new, improved methods of labor organization. But perhaps the most typical feature is the fact that the overwhelming majority of people working here (85 percent) are women.

"Our women are very able, they are marvelous," combine party committee secretary Janina Dubicka said. "They have a splendid idea of what work is all about," she added. "To be aware of what your labor means is simple, you might think. In fact, it happens to be both simple and complex. Our women have shown their understanding, you might say they have demonstrated it during the recent difficult weeks. The few days at the very end of August were especially tough, when urban transport stopped operating in Lodz. I mean a working woman has plenty of domestic chores, add to that the hard work in the shop, was it worth walking to work and some distance at that, you might wonder.... But they did, in whatever way they could. Sure some were picked up in our buses, but there simply weren't enough vehicles for everyone. Yet they all turned up."

It was business as usual at the combine. There were lots of similar intances in that very difficult and tense situation for the Polish economy.

One of today's very acute problems is that of saturating the domestic market with consumer goods and at the same time increasing export production. The Marko enterprise is carrying out both these tasks at the same time. Their articles do not gather dust on the shelves of Polish stores, they are snapped up abroad. The combine fulfilled the 8-month plan. The collective reckons--and it would appear to be justifiably confident--that it will cope with the annual plan as well.

But the plan is not the only concern at Marko today. Within the context of a sustained work rhythm, stable output and efficient procedures, an atmosphere of acute and principled discussion of burning problems has emerged and is developing at the enterprise--problems concerning the life of the combine, city and country in general, production, everyday, social and political problems. This atmosphere is characteristic of every Polish enterprise today. It has two chief components--maintenance of production rhythm and committed discussion of vital concerns. The decisions of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the party's measures to stabilize the situation and strengthen ties with the working class and all working people, ways of normalizing the country's economy, the further development of socialist democracy--these questions are uppermost in the minds of all labor collectives.

At Marko, as at most enterprises, the discussions are not abstract. They cover concrete steps which will make it possible to deal with socioeconomic difficulties and satisfy more fully working people's vital requirements. The observations, proposals and demands made are diligently recorded and painstakingly analyzed. All the efforts of the enterprise management and its party organization are now focused on ensuring that none of the wishes expressed during the discussions is overlooked.

I repeat, the scale of the proposals varies; some concern factory matters (say, the work of the shop snack bar or combine health center), others relate to wider problems (for example, the transition to a working week with 2 days off). I was told at the combine party committee that the proposals and demands are immediately studied and classified. Those which can be solved in situation "remain" within the combine (incidentally, these demands recently numbered 170 and over 100 have already been implemented); of the rest, those raising housing and social and everyday questions are referred to the city authorities, while those concerning larger problems are examined in Warsaw.

The question of responsibility is given particular emphasis during the broad and comprehensive discussions; the reponsibility of each worker for his work results, for the fulfillment of pledges and for decisions made. People are concerned about the moral aspects of this problem and they are attaching special significance to this in the current situation.

Section foreman and combine chief mechanic Krazysztof Czerwinski, a young party member, told us: "One of our shops has posted a slogan. It calls upon everyone, whatever his job, to display a sense of special responsibility in the conditions of the difficulties we are facing at this time." The young communist sees the universal implementation of this principle as a very important way of strengthening the party's authority and the Polish working class and of further developing socialist democracy.

HUNGARIAN MEDALS PRESENTED TO MILITARY LEADERS

LD301321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 80 p 3

[Correspondent report: "Presentation of Hungarian Award"]

[Text] Several Soviet military leaders have been awarded the Hungarian medal For Combat Cooperation, Gold Class. They have been presented with this award in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact and for their great contribution to the consolidation of combat cooperation between the USSR Armed Forces and the Hungarian People's Army.

On 23 September the medal presentation ceremony was held in the Hungarian Embassy in Moscow. Those awarded included USSR deputy defense ministers Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin, Marshal of Signal Troops N.N. Alekseyev, and also Army Gen I.N. Shkadov and other Soviet generals and admirals.

The medals were presented by M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union. He congratulated the recipients warmly and wished them success in their work and service.

Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov spoke on behalf of the recipients.

M. PONOMAREV COMMENTS ON 'SINISTER' 'AUTUMN FORGE' MANEUVERS

LD301249 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Sep 80 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev military-political review: "Sinister Rehearsals by NATO Strategists"]

[Text] In the chain of the North Atlantic bloc leadership's accelerated militarist preparations, military maneuvers and exercises are assigned an important place. They are being held almost continuously one region of Western Europe or another. They are being used to rehearse preparations for, and the initiation and course of military operations on the continent using both conventional and nuclear weapons. At the same time NATO strategists are imparting to their maneuvers and exercises the nature of deliberate militarist demonstrations, designed, on the one hand, to demonstrate the might of the bloc's armed forces and, on the other, to create an atmosphere of war psychosis.

Among these massive militarist demonstrations the series of combined maneuvers of the bloc's combined armed forces and the national formations of its member countries, codenamed "Autumn Forge-80" is assigned a special role. This combining of separate maneuvers and exercises into a single series began in 1975. Since then, NATO military rehearsals have been held each fall according to an master plan, based on an overall design devised in the bloc's headquarters and against a unified strategic-operational background.

As for the present series of "Autumn Forge" maneuvers, there are a number of important distinctive features in comparison with preceding years. The first of these is the fact that they are being held in conditions of an appreciable aggravation in the international situation. This aggravation has been caused by the fact that NATO bloc leaders, and primarily the U.S. leaders, have adopted a course toward changing the relative balance of military forces which has come about in the world--changing it in their own favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, and to the detriment of international detente and security of peoples. While formerly the Atlantic strategists used to make some attempt to camouflage the provocative and aggressive nature of their militarist actions, now they are overtly emphasizing that they are directed against the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states. Evidently NATO headquarters has decided that it must step up its contirubtion to fanning military hysteria.

Another distinctive feature of the "Autumn Forge-80" maneuvers is their unprecedented scale. In all 320,000 servicemen from virtually all the North Atlantic bloc countries, many thousands of tanks, armored personnel carriers and other tracked and wheeled combat vehicles and also airplanes and helicopters and major naval forces are involved. The "Autumn Forge-80" series as a whole includes 25 exercises with ground, air and naval forces. They are being held all along the line which divides the European NATO countries from the Warsaw Pact states--from northern Norway to Turkish Thrace.

A third distinctive feature of the "Autumn Forge-80" maneuvers is that an attempt is being made during them to check out in practice the concept of a "limited nuclear war" in Europe, which is one of the components of the U.S. "new nuclear strategy." This strategy, as is known, was set out in the notorious Presidential Directive No 59. In brief its main point boils down to making the very idea of nuclear war, so to speak, more acceptable to public opinion.

These are some of the main distinguishing features of the latest round of "Autumn Forge-80" maneuvers. They are pursuing the aim not only and not so much of rehearsing any particular tactical-operational tasks, but primarily of heating up the situation in Europe and throughout the world still more intensely and of paving the way for a further buildup of the arms race.

The "Autumn Forge-80" maneuvers officially began on 8 September with a pompous ceremony at the British military base of Guetersloh in West Germany. The transfer of 17,000 U.S. servicemen from transatlantic bases to Western Europe for participation in the subsequent operations began in fact back on 15 August within the framework of the "Reforger-80" operation. This is now the 12th occasion that such an operation has been mounted by the U.S. command. But this year it too has its own special features. First, troops arriving from the United States were landed not only at ports and air bases in Europe as formerly. U.S. Armed Forces' airborne assault units landed ready for combat directly on the "battlefield" and began operations immediately. Second, not only military transport aircraft but also civilian airplanes were used to transport them. It is also worth noting that together with regular formations and units reservists and National Guardsmen from the United States were delivered to West Germany.

An important part of the "Autumn Forge-80" maneuvers were the British Armed Forces exercises codenamed "Crusader-80"--the biggest in postwar years. The officially stated aim of these is to test the readiness of the British Armed Forces for general mobilization and their ability to rapidly reinforce their ground and air forces permamently deployed on FRG territory.

The first stage of the "Crusader" exercises codenamed "Jog Trot" basically consisted in reinforcing the British Rhine Army in the FRG by an airlift from Britain of a contingent of 10,000 regular troops and 20,000 reservists from the territorial army called up for the duration of the exercises. In the second stage--"Spearpoint"--these troops together with the Rhine Army's basic forces and also units and formations from the Armed Forces of the United States, the FRG and other NATO countries began 12 days of exercises in direct proximity to the GDR border. Taking part in these exercises, which will last until 26 September, are 90,000-100,000 servicemen, 36,600 tanks and armored personnel carriers, 600 airplanes and 350 helicopters.

In general the territory of West Germany has become the main bridgehead for militarist demonstrations within the framework of "Autumn Forge-80." Thirteen of the 25 maneuvers in this series are being held here. The troops which constitute the three NATO fronts on FRG territory number a total of 170,000 servicemen. The "Spearpoint" maneuvers have been organized in Lower Saxony, where the British Rhine Army is stationed. In Hessen the "St George" exercises in which about 50,000 FRG and U.S. servicemen took part, have just ended. And in Bavaria the "Certain Rampart" maneuvers are continuing. It is worth dwelling on the latter in more detail, since they are typical in many ways.

Over 40,000 U.S., FRG and Canadian servicemen, 3,200 tanks and armored personnel carriers, 350 helicopters and about 300 airplanes are involved in the "Certain Rampart" maneuvers. The maneuvers are overtly provocative in intent. AFP reported that the idea is based on an "invasion of Bavaria by Warsaw Pact troops." But even this was apparently not enough for the maneuvers' organizers. According to the scheme, the "Warsaw Pact troops which carried out the invasion are using chemical weapons."

In actual fact all these fantastic inventions were needed by the Pentagon generals and NATO staffs merely in order that they themselves might carry out preparations for chemical warfare and at the same time in order to sow panic among the population of West Germany. According to Atlantic strategists, the population--intimidated by an allegedly possible "invasion from the East" and by the possible "use of chemical weapons," will have to resign themselves more and more to the North Atlantic bloc's further stepping up military preparations.

As well as the ground maneuvers there are several large-scale naval demonstrations in the "Autumn Forge-80" series. An armada of 150 ships from 9 NATO countries, including the U.S. assault nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz, is currently concentrated in the North Sea and Norwegain Sea. These ships are participating in the "Team Work-80" maneuvers. During these an amphibious landing of some 11,000 men was carried out on the Norwegian coast. In the "Team Work-80" operations--the biggest ever held on Norwegian territory in terms of numbers of participating servicemen and military equipment--a total of 170 ships and 60,000 servicemen of the North Atlantic bloc will be brought into play.

These are some of the components of the NATO "Autumn Forge-80" military rehearsals. They are being held to the noisy accompaniment of NATO propaganda volleys intended to intimidate West Europeans with fables about the "Soviet military threat" and to create a situation similar to the one which prevailed at the time of the cold war. With this aim in mind the Atlanticists are suing the most diverse means.

The latest session of the so-called Atlantic Alliance Association Assembly, which took place in Funchal, the administrative center of the Portuguese archipelago of Madeira, was designed in particular to create the propaganda background for NATO's provocative actions. Every time it has been necessary to try to justify the NATO strategists' latest militarist action, this association has set in motion the myth of the "Soviet military threat." And on this occasion too the organizers of the Funchal session did not display any originality.

The nature of the session's discussion was predetermined determined by the agenda itself: "The Atlantic: The Soviet Threat and the Defense of the West." The session's materials, which were widely disseminated by the Western mass information media, urged an unrestrained arms race and further fueling of international tension. In particular, one of the specific "ideas" widely discussed at the session was the "need" to create NATO "rapid deployment forces" on the U.S. model. Moreover it was envisaged that these "forces" will be used to "mount operations beyond the confines of Europe," that is, outside the so-called North Atlantic bloc zone.

The "Autumn Forge-80" maneuvers are at their height. They will last for about another 2 months--till mid-November, and the more the North Atlantic bloc war machine's flywheel turns, the more obvious it becomes that the NATO leadership does not want to take account of the interests of the peoples of Europe. Against their will it is continuing its course toward increasing international tension. And the militarist rehearsals being organized by the Atlantic strategists in the fall months of 1980 are serving this purpose.

FURTHER REPORTS ON CONTINUING IRANIAN-IRAQI CLASHES

Artillery Near Dezful Destroyed

LD302138 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Reports from Baghdad and Tehran say that the armed clashes between Iraq and Iran continue. A communique from the Iraqi Military Command says that the Iraqi Air Force is dealing intensified blows on Iranian military bases and forces. The Iranian artillery north of the town of Dezful was destroyed.

Iranian formation media report a successful attack by the Iranian forces in direction of Qasr-e Shirin, near Sar-e Pol-e Zahab.

Attack on Baghdad

NC301615 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Fresh reports are being received from Tehran and Baghdad speaking of armed conflicts between Iraq and Iran. Iraqi warplanes heavily bombed Iranian military targets. Iranian bombers once again carried out a number of attacks against Baghdad.

Clashes continue near the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr which are continuously shelled by Iraqi Armed Forces.

Details of Battles

LD301318 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Sep, TASS--According to Iraq's Supreme Military Command, Iranian aircraft yesterday carried out raids on military and civilian facilities in the regions of Kirkuk and Basrah. As a result, one person was killed and two wounded. Iraq's anti-aircraft defences shot down one Iranian plane. The communique points out that Iraqi aircraft launched yesterday mass strikes at military bases, structures and Iranian troops along the entire length of the frontline and inside the Iranian territory.

Air attacks were launched on a grouping of Iranian armoured force to the north of Dehloran and military facilities in the region of Bushehr. The Iranian artillery to the north of Ahvaz was crushed down, three bridges to the north of Dezful were destroyed in order to hamper the retreat of the Iranian Army. The Iraqi Airforce lost two planes in the raids.

Tehran, 30 Sep, TASS--Iranian mass media report about the successful offensive by the Iranian troops in the direction of Qasr-e Shirin. The Iraqi troops were repelled up to gendarmerie posts on the border. The situation in the southern part of the front in the region of Abadan and Khorramshahr has stabilized. During the past two days the Iraqi armoured columns, which advanced to those cities and practically encircled them, were first halted and then forced to retreat following a counter-offensive by the Iranian troops.

The Iranian military command also reports about the successful offensive by the Iranian Army in the region of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. The Iraqi troops were forced to retreat leaving behind armoured vehicles and other weapons. One Iraqi plane was shot down in the fighting.

A joint staff report points out that six enemy planes were shot down during the raids of Iraqi aircraft on Iranian facilities.

The Iranian authorities denied the reports that the city of Dezful, which is also a large air base, has been captured by Iraqi troops. According to PARS agency, it is calm in the city and in its outskirts.

EFFECT OF IRAQI-IRANIAN CRISIS IN OIL MARKET NOTED

LD302015 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Andrey Korneyev commentary: "The OPEC Countries' Issues"]

[Excerpts] The recent conference of OPEC oil, economy and foreign ministers has shown that the issues which the organization has to resolve are varied, deep and changeable, depending on the position of the capitalist economy and market--to which the OPEC countries are linked--and also on political circumstances and many other factors.

Certain events have taken place and have changed once more the position of the international oil market. The Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict has led to Iran drastically reducing its oil exports. Iraq, which used to occupy second place after Saudi Arabia in oil exporting in the Middle East, has completely stopped exporting. The free market's reaction in Rotterdam was sharp; oil prices went up again. In the United States ruling circles have begun to talk about threats to Washington's vital interests and about the necessity of a military intervention to protect these interests.

The idea of collective integration of the oil-consuming [as heard] countries came into existence in the Arabian Gulf region. OPEC and other international organizations have appealed to Iran and Iraq to halt the armed conflict and to settle the disputed issues by political means, since the danger is threatening the fate of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples; in additon the imperialist circles intend to use this conflict to impose their control over oil. As is always the case, whenever there is a critical situation that threatens all the oil-producing countries, OPEC is faced with the need to coordinate and unify its measures. Therefore the appeal which has been made for this unity today is being raised urgently at every meeting of the OPEC member states. It is expected that the OPEC ministers will do their utmost at the October meeting to consolidate the unity of their ranks.

U.S., UK NAVAL BUILDUP AROUND PERSIAN GULF VIEWED

LD302030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1823 GMT 30 Sep 80

[From the "International Diary" Program, presented by Yevgeniy Lukyanov and Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] AFP reports from Washington that the United States intends to send aircraft to Saudi Arabia equipped with special listening apparatus to obtain intelligence information from the area of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. It is supposed that these spy forces might be composed of aircraft equipped with the so-called AWACS air warning and control system, which the United States used in Saudi Arabia during the revolution in Iran. However, not satisfied merely with gathering intelligence data, Washington is undertaking feverish efforts to build up its military presence in the region. With this aim, on the orders of the Pentagon, several U.S. Navy warships have been urgently dispatched to the Persian Gulf area. As has become known, the aircraft carrier Midway which was recently docked in the Kenyan port of Mombassa, is now, accompanied by five guard ships, heading for the Gulf of Oman. An imposing military armada of the U.S. Navy, headed by the atomic aircraft carrier Eisenhower, is already there.

Thus, under cover of discourse about the notorious threat to oil deposits of the Near East and Persian Gulf, declaring in words noninterference in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, Washington is preparing for military intervention in the area. In whipping up tension in the Near East, judging from a report by the London PRESS ASSOCIATION, London has no desire to lag behind the United States. The agency reported that two British Navy warships have left Hong Kong for the Indian Ocean. The Tory government does not conceal the fact that this step was taken with the aim of giving the fleet the opportunity of quickly concentrating ships in the event of a crisis in the Persian Gulf zone.

This decision followed a report that U.S. President Carter was conducting consultations with his allies about setting up joint forces of the Western powers to ensure security of shipping in the Strait of Hormuz. As for the Conservative government, these adventurist plans of Washington, as we can see, received full approval.

U.S. ASSIGNS EGYPT ROLE OF INTERVENTION IN GULF

LD301130 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Muravyev writes:

United States Undersecretary of Defence Robert Komer, who is now touring a number of Middle Eastern and South East Asian countries, held talks in Cairo with Egypt's Vice President Mubarak and Defence Minister General Badawi [as received] concerning expansion of American-Egyptian military cooperation, the MENA agency reports.

The Cairo talks did not accidentally coincide with the aggravation of tension in the Near and Middle East, due to the intensification of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Washington's favourite strategy has been and still is the exploitation of conflicts in the world to justify the buildup of military might and intervention into the internal affairs of other countries. The visit to Saudi Arabia of an American delegation, headed by General Jones, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States, is associated in Arab countries with the preparation of certain plans for direct intervention in the internal affairs of Middle Eastern states.

Washington, however, assigns one of the principal roles in these plans to the As-Sadat regime, which at present is one of the most zealous partners of the United States in undermining the unity and security of the Arab countries. A few days ago, the Egyptian president once again demonstrated his readiness to eagerly discharge the functions imposed upon him by Washington in exchange for military and financial support from the United States which helps him to retain power. At a time when the world community exerts efforts for an early end to the military operations between Iraq and Iran and for a peaceful settlement of the contradictions without outside interference, the Egyptian president, on the contrary, urged the United States for open intervention in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and offered Washington the use of Egyptian military facilities for this purpose.

It is common knowledge that the United States intensively seeks to prove to the world that it is going to refrain from intervention in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and a State Department spokesman even hastily dissociated himself from As-Sadat's bluntly provocative call. Essentially, however, this call entirely accords with the plans of American imperialism. Exploiting the sharp aggravation of tension in that part of the world, Washington would like to get rid of the present objectionable governments of Iraq and Iran and to restore its shaken positions in that oil-bearing region. It is precisely with this objective in view that American officials hammer away at the necessity of safeguarding by any means, including the use of military force, unhindered oil deliveries from the Middle East. The Pentagon meanwhile concentrated an entire armanda of warships, including two aircraft carriers, in the Arabian Sea.

It is therefore natural that Washington's hegemonistic plans, in which a considerable role is assigned to the antipeople's As-Sadat regime, are arousing substantiated anxiety amidst progressive circles of the Arab world.

U.S.-ISRAELI MUTUAL DEFENSE PACT PLAN NOTED

LD302010 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

Negotiations between U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Robert Komer and Israeli Prime Minister, Defense Begin open in Israel today.

Another high-placed emissary of the Pentagon, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Jones is to come to Israel for a brief visit next week.

In Tel Aviv they seek to present things in a way that allegedly the negotiations to be held will not exceed the framework of "annual consultations between the two sides" which have been held for a number of years now. But the recent statements made by Begin show that something bigger is at issue this time. According to the London FINANCIAL TIMES, the Israeli premier has said that representatives of the Washington administration have lately raised twice the question of concluding an American-Israeli "mutual defence pact" and of putting the military base on the Sinai Peninsula at the disposal of the United States.

Tel Aviv, which has long been playing an unseemly role of the proponent and defender of the interests of American imperialism in the Middle and Near East, certainly, supported these plans. Begin immediately declared "readiness" to further these plans. A hypocritical reservation was made that "the initiative should come from the American side". But it is well known, however, that Tel Aviv, like Cairo, are laying themselves out, vying with each other, in proposing Washington bases and numerous benefits and services in the military sphere.

Noteworthy is Tel Aviv's unceremoniousness towards its partner--the capitulatory As-Sadat regime. Thus, expressing readiness to conduct negotiations on the transfer to the United States of the base on the Sinai, in Tel Aviv they naturally do not say anything that what is at issue is the Egyptian territory which is to be returned to Egypt after one year and a half.

On the other hand, the new aggressive plans of Washington and Tel Aviv convincingly testify to the anti-Arab, pro-imperialist essence of the Camp David collusion; no declarations of the parties to the collusion about "autonomy" for the Palestinians. The striving for "durable peace" in the Middle East can conceal the fact that in deed that collusion struck behind the back of the Arabs means, above all, new American bases in the region, the build-up of the military-political presence of American imperialism there, formation of a tripartite aggressive American-Israeli-Egyptian alliance, spearheaded against the national liberation movements and the progressive forces. They are unable to conceal the fact that exactly the Camp David agreements raise serious obstacles to a really fair and durable Middle East settlement.

DEMCHENKO CONTRASTS AN-NASIR, AS-SADAT POLICIES

LD010821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by P. Demchenko: "Years of Struggle"]

[Text] For many years now the situation in the Near East has been regarded as tense. This region is invariably called one of the world's "hottest spots," where imperialism is trying at any price to hold on to its positions, where military flare-ups are frequent and where a persistent struggle is underway against Israel's attempts to consolidate the fruit of its 1967 aggression and U.S. intentions to assert its military presence.

At the same time this is a region where the establishment and consolidation of the Arab states' independence and great internal sociopolitical changes are taking place. The fifties and sixties were marked by particularly tempestuous changes in the Arab world.

It was in fact at just that time that the colonial system there collapsed under the blows of the National Liberation Movement. The July 1952 revolution in Egypt and the 1958 revolution in Iraq, the success of the anticolonial war in Algeria, the proclamation of the independence of Tunisia and Morocco and the stormy events in Syria, South Arabia and other countries of the region marked the collapse of foreign rule in the Near East and North Africa. History brought into the political arena figures of the new formation. One of the most outstanding was Jamal 'Abd An-Nasir.

Today is the 10th anniversary of the death of the first president of the Egyptian Republic. His life was broken off suddenly when he was in the prime of his political activity. A routine summit conference of Arab leaders was ending in Cairo that day. The path to the agreement was hard and required many sleepless nights. An-Nasir saw off the delegates at the airport. The Egyptians saw their president's smiling, albeit tired, face on their television screens. And a few hours later he was dead....

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the time, "a great patriot has died, an ardent fighter against oppression and aggression, for freedom, independence and social progress, a wise statesman, one of the most authoritative leaders of the Arab world."

Some 18 years of Egyptian history filled with political events, years which exerted a great influence on the situation in the country and throughout the Arab East, are linked with An-Nasir's name. This name appeared for the first time in the press during the July 1952 revolution in Egypt: the 34-year-old colonel, the son of a mail service employee from Alexandria, became known as the leader of the "Free Officers" Organization which overthrew King Faruq. Later he was destined to become president of Egypt and remain in this post right up to his death.

Gradually the term "Nasirism" entered the Arab political lexicon, a term which included the sum total of principles determining fundatmental avenues of foreign and domestic policy. Its main content consisted of the desire to rid Egypt and the other Arab states of foreign rule, to strengthen the national economy and culture and put an end to feudal ways. The practical implementation of this political course was accompanied by a hard and complex struggle both in the international arena and within the country, requiring from politicians staunchness, courage and the ability to overcome obstacles and consistently seek the goals determined by the Egyptian revolution.

An-Nasir had these qualities. It was precisely in those years, when he led the country, that the Nile Valley was freed of British military bases and the international Suez Canal Company was nationalized. Egypt became one of the leaders of the national liberation struggle and the nonaligned movement. For many years Cairo's voice spoke as the voice of the Arabs, calling people to struggle against imperialism and oppression and for freedom and independence, for the social renewal of society in the interests of the working strata of the urban and rural population.

Cairo rallied the Arabs around itself, for it was quite rightly regarded as the defender of their interests. Pan-Arab summit conferences were regularly convened on President An-Nasir's initiative. Many meetings took place under his chairmanship. As a rule they took important decisions. Suffice it to say that the first such conference in Cairo in 1964 decided to create the PLO.

With the change of leadership in Egypt there began a deviation and later a rejection of its former course. It sometimes seems that the hands of the clock of history have been turned back several decades in Cairo, to the time of King Faruq. The United States, the main patron of the Israeli aggressor, is now regarded as a friend. U.S. warships "visit" Egyptian ports for weeks at a time and a squadron of U.S. Phantoms, to judge from Western press reports, has "settled" at two Egyptian airfields. The Pentagon is now examining the possibility of turning the small town of Ras Banas on the Red Sea into one of the main bases of the "rapid deployment corps" designed above all for strikes against the liberation movement in the Arab East and Iran.

Assessing Cairo's present course you can see that it has in fact made a complete break with the policy pursued under An-Nasir. Egyptian President A. as-Sadat has rejected joint actions with the Arab and socialist states in the international arena, including in the liquidation of the results of Israeli aggression, the liberation of all occupied Arab territories and the solution of the Palestine problem.

Having changed the regime's class orientation, opening the doors to big Egyptian and foreign capital, he has repudiated his former foreign policy line and entered into separate talks with Israel, relying on U.S. support. He has established military cooperation with Washington, essentially ending up in a position of subordination to the United States. The notorious agreements concluded at Camp David attached Egypt to U.S. policy in the Near East and at the same time gave Israel a free hand for aggressive new attacks.

Cairo has found itself outside the Arab League, outside Arab economic aid and support. It has also isolated itself from the socialist community's support. Yet An-Nasir regarded cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as a cornerstone of his foreign policy. "We are united," he said, "by our joint position in the sacred struggle against imperialism and the system of exploitation. We are linked by mutual interests, mutual cooperation and the need for constant communication. This has made our friendship strong and sincere."

In this connection one highly important fact should be noted: In recent years Egypt has forfeited its role as the universally recognized leader uniting and rallying generally heterogenous and frequently conflicting regimes of the Arab world. Moreover, Egyptian policy has become a factor splitting the Arabs. Now it is not mitigating but sowing and complicating the contradictions between them, thus playing into the hands of international imperialism.

Does all this mean that An-Nasir's political course has failed to stand the test of time? No, the name of the first Egyptian president is alive, as are his ideas and deeds. In Egypt they are still dear to the working people and have been adopted by the opposition parties which oppose the incursion of foreign capital into the country and the growth of its "own" bourgeoisie and the Camp David compact and rejection of Arab solidarity. These ideas are manifested in the policy of a number of Arab states and help the fighters against imperialism and reaction.

Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir has remained in our memory not only as a major political figure but also as a great champion of the improvement and development of Soviet-Egyptian and Soviet-Arab relations. There is no doubt that such firm relations both in the past and now accord with the cause of peace in the Near East and the national interests of the Soviet and Arab peoples.

MOSCOW MEETING COMMEMORATES OF MEMORY AN-NASIR

LD291217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 5

[TASS report: "In Memory of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the public devoted to the memory of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, that outstanding politician and statesman of the Arab East, was held in Moscow on 24 September.

The name of the great son of the Egyptian people, the speakers noted, is inextricably linked with the July revolution of 1952, which marked a qualitatively new stage in the development of the entire Arab national liberation movement and opened a bright chapter in the Egyptian people's history. His policy of strengthening friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries was in accordance with the vital national interests of the Egyptian people and all Arab peoples.

The meeting was attended by heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of Arab countries accredited to the USSR.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BAKU CONGRESS; AZERBAIJAN TRIUMPH VIEWED

LD260931 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 Sep 80 pp 2-3

[Article by A. Sumbatzade, academician of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences: "An Impassioned Plea To Struggle for Freedom; Toward the 60th Anniversary of the First Congress of the Peoples of the East"]

[Excerpts] By opening up an era of revolutionary transformations the Great October Socialist Revolution built a highway in mankind's struggle for the peoples' freedom and progress and for peace, democracy and socialism. Great October exerted a powerful influence on the national liberation movement. Under pressure from the struggle of the international working class and of the oppressed peoples, imperialism's colonial system collapsed and dozens of new states emerged which embarked on the path of independent development. Selflessly overcoming the difficulties of establishing their own statehood and repulsing the forces of internal and foreign reaction, these countries are striving to consolidate their national independence and are carrying out socioeconomic and cultural transformations.

The young states and the peoples of the East who have been liberated from national oppression are waging an ever more resolute struggle against imperialism and its attempts, using sophisticated new neocolonialist means, to continue exploiting these countries and to take control of their economies and socio-political life. They are intensifying their actions to assert equitable international relations in every sphere of politics, economics and culture. Under the leadership of the revolutionary and democratic organizations which are gathering momentum in a whole series of liberated countries, outmoded socioeconomic relations are undergoing a radical reorganization in the interests of the peoples' masses on the basis of a socialist-oriented domestic and foreign policy. These states are making an increasing contribution to world peace and to the relaxation of international tension. The ideas of peace, the peoples' security and disarmament are becoming increasingly firmly established in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

And when today we think of strengthening the great revolutionary force of our time--the international national liberation movement, which in conjunction with real socialism and the international working class is successfully opposing decaying imperialism and defeating it in the world's most troubled areas--our minds go back to the year 1920, to Baku, to those September days when the first congress of the peoples of the East was held in the capital of the young Soviet republic.

The most burning questions--the nationalities question and the question of colonialism--provoked particularly great attention on the part of the delegates as well as stormy debate and broad discussion, since life itself had placed on the agenda the extremely acute problem of what path the peoples of the East were to take in order to achieve their complete liberation? Even before discussing this problem the delegates had carefully read and reread Lenin's theses approved by the Second Comintern Congress. Running through them, V.I. Lenin stressed at the congress, is "the idea of categorizing nations as oppressors or oppressed." Communists, V.I. Lenin taught, must support national liberation movements in colonial countries if they are genuinely revolutionary, if their representatives do not prevent Marxists from educating and organizing the peasantry and the broad masses of exploited people in a truly revolutionary spirit. And the delegates to the Baku congress expressed complete solidarity with Lenin's theses.

After gathering in Baku--a city in which the Bolsheviks put into practice the idea of the fraternity of workers of different nationalities--the representatives of the peoples of the East elaborated a series of resolutions aimed at strengthening the national liberation movement. They proclaimed the slogan "Proletarians of All Countries and All Oppressed Peples of the World, Unite!," which met with Lenin's approval. The forum appealed to the struggling peoples of the East and the working people of Europe, America and Japan to actively support the national liberation movement.

Under the influence of Great October the national liberation movement of the peoples of the East attained a qualitatively new level. The people's revolution was victorious in Mongolia, Afghanistan won national independence, Turkey's national sovereignty strengthened and the ground shook beneath the feet of imperialism in China. The national liberation movement in India, Iraq, Syria and Algeria, and in many countries in the East, Africa and Latin America, took a massive step forward. With the increase in our motherland's economic and defense might, the creation and strengthening of the world system of socialism and the strengthening of the international workers movement champions of freedom and the peoples' national independence found new strength. The transformation of socialism into a world system was a vital factor which decisively influenced the disintegration and collapse of colonialism. Where there were once colonies and semicolonial territories dozens of sovereign states squared their shoulders and took their place in the international formation of those struggling against imperialism and neocolonialism. As Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candiate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, stressed in his keynote speech at the international scientific conference entitled "The Great October Socialist Revolution and the National Liberation Movement of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America," "the revolutions of national liberation of the second half of the 20th century, which are currently underway over vast expanses of our world, are storming the last bastions of colonialism and racism."

The peoples of countries which have resolutely joined the battle for freedom, possess a brilliant example of the solution of the nationalities question. It is provided by the Soviet Union. Peoples in the process of gaining their freedom perceive in the Soviet experience a way of solving the fundamental problems of achieving their national rebirth and social development, including the nationalities question, since many Asian, African and Latin American countries which have won their freedom are multinational.

Soviet Azerbaijan is convincing testimony to socialim's life-giving force and to the wisdom, farsightedness and triumph of the party's Leninist nationalities policy. The Azerbaijani people and multinational Azerbaijan's workers and peasants travelled the hard road of class battles and revolutionary skirmishes against czarist autocracy and against the rule of capitalists and landowners to achieve the triumph of the ideals of Great October. In the 60 years of Soviet power since that April day when the banner of the Soviets was hoisted forever above Baku, above Azerbaijani soil, the people of Azerbaijan have travelled the equivalent of centuries. Their historic achievements, like those of all the peoples of our great motherland, are a profound demonstration of the internatinalist nature of the October Revolution, which provided a graphic example of how to skillfully and truly scientifically combine and also to correctly solve national and international tasks. This is evidenced by the new ground broken by our republic in scaling during the years of the 9th and 10th 5-year plans--the best in its history--the veritable heights of socioeconomic progress. For the 10th consecutive year the republic has been a victor in all-union socialist competition and has been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Challenge Red Banner. Ahead of schedule--in just over 4 years and 2 months--Azerbaijan has fulfilled the 10th 5-Year Plan targets honorably and meritoriously, and received the motherland's supreme honor--a third Order of Lenin.

Of course our party has never forced on anyone its own experience of solving the nationalities question and political, socioeconomic and ideological problems. At each stage of social development it stresses the need for objective and all-round consideration to be given to specific national features and to distinctive social and class features in each individual country. [paragraph continues]

The historical inevitability of all nations becoming socialist not only dies not rule out, but actually presupposes a wealth of forms of the democratic organization of social life and of methods of running the national economy, and a variety of approaches to implementing economic and social development programs. At the same time, the revolutionary experience of the first socialist state in world history in the solution of the nationalities question is becoming increasingly important for the modern revolutionary process and for all those struggling to ensure the national and social liberation of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In his report at the party Central Committee's June Plenum and in his address at the celebrations marking Soviet Kazakhstan's 60th anniversary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave a profound analysis of the complex contemporary international situation and pointed out clear ways of struggling for peace and the peoples' security. In so doing the leader of our party and the Soviet state spoke highly of the development of the national liberation movement in the countries of the East and pointed out the lofty role in this of the socialist states of Mongolia, Vietnam and the DPRK and the progressive role of India, which stands opposed to U.S. imperialism. At the same time, in his pithy and profound address, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev assessed the chauvinistic and hegemonist aspirations of Beijing and anti-popular regimes which are adding grist to international imperialism's mill.

But no one can reverse the course of history. The modern national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America has entered a new phase. The peoples of these continents have become active creators of history rather than its object. Although further political and social battles lie ahead of them the passage of time also brings closer new and still more mignificent victories of their just cause.

From the immensely rich revolutionary experience of our country and the other socialist countries and from Great October's ideological treasure house, of which the first congress of the peoples of the East forms a part, they are deriving inspiration for the practical struggle aimed at solving the fundamental problems of revolutions of national liberation which are aimed at achieving peace, international cooperation and security, democracy and social progress.

AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE HIGHLIGHTED IN PROGRAM

TA261151 Baku in Azerbaijani to the Near and Middle East 1330 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Literary Program: "Language is a People's Wealth"]

[Text] Dear listeners: A language denotes a people's existence. A language is a people's inalienable and inexhaustible wealth. Thus, the Azerbaijani people's language also represents one of these inexhaustible wealths. Our past, our experiences, our ideas are preserved and transferred from one generation to the other through our language.

Dear listeners, starting today we are introducing a series entitled Language Is a People's Wealth. The program will be introduced by Bakhtiar Rahatzadeh--our republic's famous poet, doctor of theological science, a professor and (?member) of the Azerbaijani Academy of Science. The poet is here in our studio.

[Begin Rahatzadeh recording with recitation of one of his poems] Beloved Azerbaijan, my country of birth/ The home of my forefathers, my children and generations to come/ My hearth, my sole source, my motherland/ My first love, my eternal passion/the earth of my being, the earth of my final rest/ My wing, my hope/ The source of my trust and faith and strength/ The source of my fame and honor and glory/ Of my values and pride and worth/my eternal life.

This is how I described our motherland--but could I describe it all? No. No one can fully describe one's motherland--a motherland from whose breast we have sprung. A motherland which blesses us all with fine food and drink; which raises us and provides us with wings to fly. The motherland's true sons are those who do not forget its generosity and blessings and who are grateful to it and will not be neglectful. Those who will serve the country as a soldier and serve it with devotion.

The greatest wealth granted us by our homeland is its language. There can be no homeland without a language and a language with a homeland. The first thing even a bird learns is to communicate in its own tongue. The lion has its own tongue--and the crow its own.

Naturally, a man [words indistinct] as long as [sentence indistinct]. In his work entitled "My Mother's Book", Selim Memed Gulzadeh [words indistinct]. Because of the lack of high schools in their mother tongue, the mother's three sons are educated in a foreign country, and when they return home they begin to converse in a foreign language. The brothers are proud of the foreign books which they have brought from the country where they were educated. The only sister of the three brothers burns the books written in the foreign language and she keeps only the book written in her native tongue--the mother's book. The father's will was written in a corner of this book. The father's will says: In a village the stars and the moon may traverse the sky for a time, but finally they are bound to reappear in the sky above the village--at the place where they were before. So, I believe that the same will happen regarding my children; because like the satellites of the sun, they too are the moon and the stars of their mothers. Woe to those who would attempt to violate nature's basic law.

In this way, this great writer draws a parallel between the natural law and the social law. Thus he rebels against the existence of lawlessness and injustice in society which do not exist in nature itself. And since, as we have already stated, each bird speaks in its own tongue, does not the denial of the right for various ethnic groups in imperialist countries to speak in their respective languages represent the most serious injustice and wrongdoing?

A mother is great to the extent that she considers the welfare of her children rather than her own and to the extent that she is prepared to sacrifice her own comfort and pleasure for her own mother. Similarly, the children of a country are worthy of that country only if they think of the good and welfare of their mother and their motherland before their own--and see their future only in the future of the motherland. At this point the children become integrated with the motherland--and only such children can have the right of being the motherland's children.

Thus, in his work entitled "My Mother's Book", our great literary figure Selim Memed Gulzadeh calls on the children of the motherland to gather around the mother like satellites around the sun--in other words to strongly cherish their origin and roots.

The Azerbaijani language has a long history. Although it has been influenced by many other languages throughout its long history and has, to some extent, lost its original purity, it has succeeded in preserving its basic existence up to the present. [end recording]

Dear listeners, you have heard the first broadcast in the series entitled Language Is a People's Wealth. You have heard our republic's famous poet Bakhtiar Rahatzadeh. Do not forget to write to us about your views and requests about the series. We repeat our address: Azerbaijani TV and Radio Broadcasting Committee, Language Is a People's Wealth Program, Baku, USSR.

REPORT FROM KAUNAS ON INDUSTRIAL PLEDGES, PROBLEMS

LD301013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 1

[PRAVDA correspondent D. Shnyukas report: "The Kaunas Millions: How We Fulfill Pledges"]

[Excerpts] Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR--High intensity and a businesslike mood--that is what distinguishes working days today in working Kaunas, Soviet Lithuania's second city in terms of industrial potential. Having adopted supplementary socialist pledges in honor of the 26th party congress, the people of Kaunas are fully determined to provide R100 million worth of output above the 5-year plan and to strive to ensure that by the end of the year production of articles with the state seal of quality will have increased 200 percent compared with the start of the 5-year plan.

V.K. Mikuchyauskas, first secretary of Kaunas Lithuanian CP Gorkom, speaks of how the precongress labor watch is going.

The majority of enterprises have joined in the competition under the slogan "26 Shock Weeks to the 26th CPSU Congress!" and concrete pledges have been adopted. The day the party congress opens many collectives will work on the basis of raw materials and fuel which have been saved. Thousands of shock workers will complete their personal plans for the first quarter year of the new 5-year plan by that day.

At the same time analysis shows that people everywhere have not yet learned to bring reserves which are discovered into operation quickly. Take, for instance, the leaders of the Inkaras rubber goods plant, the ship repair plant and the Greyfenbergis sanitary engineering articles plant, who quite frequently cite objective causes and are inclined to turn a blind eye to their own miscalculations and omissions. At the same time machinery and equipment are utilized poorly here and labor discipline leaves much to be desired. As a result targets are missed and product quality suffers. The gorkom has stepped up demands on such leaders and is organizing concrete assistance to the laggards.

It is sometimes necessary to adopt even stricter measures. On the recommendation of the gorkom bureau the leaders of the means of automation plant and the Nyamunas Production Association have been relieved of their posts: They were unwilling to listen to the proposals of specialists and leading workers and the party organization, neglected production and did not think about tomorrow. Now the situation at these enterprises is being rectified.

In my view, we must not bypass problems whose resolution depends not only on us. The Kaunas radio plant is one of the republic's biggest enterprises and there is a strong collective here. Alas, through the will of the planning organizations it is now among the laggards, since only 80 percent of the necessary condensers are supplied. The Elektra plant is experiencing considerable difficulties with the supply of casting. The local Tsentrolit foundry plant could fully supply the enterprise in question with pig iron, but...departmental barriers prevent it.

I believe we will be able to overcome these difficulties with the help of sector ministries. The communists and all working people of Kaunas are fully determined to fulfill their precongress pledges with honor.

GOSPLAN OFFICIALS MEET FOR SEMINAR IN KISHINEV

LD301259 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 13 Sep 80 p 1

[ATEM report: "Conference-Seminar of Union Republic Gosplan Chairmen"]

[Text] A conference-seminar of union republic Gosplan chairmen began work in Kishinev on 12 September. [paragraph continues]

Taking part are Ya.P. Ryabov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; N.P. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman; V.A. Gvozdev, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman; S.T. Takezhanov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman; S.K. Abbasaliyev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministes and Gosplan chairman; A.A. Drobnis, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman; M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman; Sopubek Begaliyev, deputy chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman; G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman; V. Ye. Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman; G.A. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman; V.P. Popov, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan; B.A. Piskunov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Gosplan; A.I. Kirknavelidze, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Gosplan; I.N. Grigoryev, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Gosplan; V.B. Negrutsa and N.T. Borchenko, USSR Gosplan section chiefs; and other USSR Gosplan executives.

The participants in the conference-seminar are discussing ways of increasing the efficiency of social production in the Moldavian SSR agroindustrial complex on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

A report "On the Principles of Organization and Activity of Economic Systems in the Moldavian Agroindustrial Complex" was delivered at the conference-seminar by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee. A report was also heard from I.G. Ustiyan, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's gosplan, "On the Work of the Moldavian SSR Gosplan in Fulfilling Party and Government Decisions on the Further Development of the Republic's Agroindustrial Complex."

Taking part in the plenary session were S.K. Grossu, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers; Ye. P. Kalenik, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, G.A. Stepanov, first deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers; N.M. Zaychenko, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Kolkhozes; Moldavian CP Central Committee apparatus executives, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments in the republic.

At the Strashenskoye Moldplodoovoshchprom Industrial and Wholesale Association the participants in the conference-seminar familiarized themselves with new methods of storing and transporting agricultural products, and in Kriulyanskiy and Kutuzovskiy rayons they familiarized themselves with the activity of an interfarm association for the production and processing of fodder, livestock raising complexes of the Kolkhozzhivprom and the Yaloveny Territorial Scientific and Production Agroindustrial Association.

Today the seminar participants will continue their familiarization with the activity of agroindustrial complexes and interfarm associations.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD PLENUM MEETING

LD242150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Today the plenum of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom examined the work aimed at implementing the plans for a comprehensive economic and social development and for implementing the socialist pledges by Leningrad's labor collectives in the final year of the 5-year plan. Assessing positively what has been achieved, the plenum's participants focused their main attention on the problems which have not yet been solved. Concrete organizational and ideological measures to safeguard plans to implement socialist pledges without fail, have been established. The plenum's participants have given assurances that communists and all Leningrad working people will worthily welcome the 26th CPSU Congress. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom took part in the plenum proceedings.

KHABAROVSKIY KRAYKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES LEADERSHIP OF UNIONS

LD301357 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Sep 80 p 2

[Correspondent V. Razboynikov report: "Khabarovskiy CPSU Kraykom Plenum"]

[Text] A Khabarovskiy CPSU Kraykom Plenum was held yesterday. It examined questions of the party's leadership of trade unions in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Karagandinskiy Obkom in Fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions of the Party's Leadership of Trade Union Organizations and on Stepping Up Their Role in Economic and Cultural Building." The keynote speaker, A.K. Chernyy, first secretary of the CPSU Kraykom, and those who spoke in the debate noted that most of the kray's party committees have drawn the correct conclusions from the CPSU Central Committee resolution. Measures have been elaborated and are being implemented everywhere in strengthening and improving the partys' leadership of trade unions. Gorkoms, raykoms and enterprises' party committees have begun to devote greater attention to the selection and placing of trade union cadres and questions of mass organizational and educational work with the working people.

The plenum also revealed serious shortcomings both in the party leadership of trade union organizations and in the work of trade unions themselves. In particular it was noted here that many trade union committees display formalism in organizing socialist competition and show insufficient concern for the development of the patriotic movements which are originating in labor collectives during the precongress watch days. At a number of enterprises there are great unproductive losses of working time and labor discipline is poor.

The CPSU Kraykom Plenum devoted particular attention to the report and election campaign which is beginning in the trade unions. It must everywhere serve as a powerful level for developing the masses' labor and political activeness and promote the further development of socialist competition in all spheres of the national economy.

LESECHKO, NURIYEV ATTEND FOREST WORKERS DAY MEETING

LD231411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--A ceremonial session devoted to Forest Workers' Day took place 19 September in Moscow in Moscow's Oktyabr movie theater and concert hall. Attending the session were M.A. Lesechko and Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; other officials; production innovators and socialist competition front rankers.

G.I. Vorobyev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Forestry, delivered a report.

With great enthusiasm the meeting's participants adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in which they gave an assurance that workers in forestry sectors will exert every effort in order to fulfill successfully the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and to greet fittingly the party's 26th congress.

DOLGIKH, MARCHUK, NOVIKOV ATTEND MACHINE BUILDERS DAY MEETING

LD010957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--A ceremonial meeting held in Moscow 26 September was devoted to Machine Builders' Day.

In the presidium were V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.I. Marchuk and V.N. Novikov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of the capital's public. The report was delivered by N.I. Ryzhkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 29-30 SEP

LD010052 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 29 and 30 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parenthesis at the end of each item:

29 September

In Kustanayskaya Oblast agricultural workers have delivered to the state the 3 millionth ton of grain. A figure achieved 5 days earlier than last year. Despite frequent rain the threshing rate is high. (1200 GMT)

30 September

In Omskaya Oblast the last combines are leaving the fields of many oblast farms. Cereals have been reaped from nearly 2 million hectares, and to date more than 700,000 tons have been delivered to procurement points. (0000 GMT)

In Uzbekistan today the 3 millionth ton of cotton will be picked. Every day machine operators unload over 130,000 tons of raw cotton. (0205 GMT)

North Kazakhstan farmers have delivered the first million tons of grain to state granaries. Despite the very difficult weather conditions, grain growers are confident that they will sell another million tons of grain to the state, thereby overfulfilling their 5-year tasks. (0500 GMT)

In Belorussia potatoes, occupying 350,000 hectares, are being harvested in difficult weather. Large areas are far too wet, making it impossible to harvest by machine. So far more than half the area has been harvested and 2 million tons of potatoes obtained. (1430 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast the millet crop, covering 400,000 hectares, is practically harvested. More than 1.9 million tons of barley, wheat and rye has been delivered to the state. Winter crops have been sown, although the entire volume of work has not been completed. (1600 GMT)

PROGRESS OF HARVEST, PLOWING, WINTER CROP SOWING REPORTED

LD301509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "Rapid Rates for Fieldwork:"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that as of Monday 22 September grain and pulse crops (not counting corn) had been cut from 109.3 million hectares, which is 89 percent of the sown area; 94 percent of the harvested grain crops has been threashed. Rice has been harvested from 219,000 hectares--which is 33 percent of the sown area--and threshed from 125,000 hectares. Corn has been harvested from 14.3 million hectares--75 percent; sugar beet from 546,000 hectares, which is 15 percent; potatoes have been lifted from 1.4 million hectares, which is 46 percent; and vegetables have been harvested from 506,000 hectares--40 percent. Flax has been pulled from 771,000 hectares--69 percent. Harvesting of sunflowers for grain has begun, and this crop has been threshed from 217,000 of 4.46 million hectares.

Winter crops have been sown on 26.1 million hectares and of this 23 million hectares--63 percent--is for grain. Some 36.4 million hecatres--32 percent--have been plowed for winter fallow.

Fall is making the crop farmer hurry. We are into the last 10 days of September and the weather in many arable farming regions is changeable: first it gratifies us with a few fine days, then it besets us with clouds and drizzle again. However, there will be nothing better now and therefore the value of each fall working day is growing constantly.

The arable farmer is currently occupied with numerous concerns everywhere--from the west to the east of the country. The year has shaped up in such a way that the deadlines for a whole series of important operations have moved and all these operations have now come together in the fall field. Harvesting in full everything which has been grown and creating a reliable foundation for the harvest in the initial year of the new 5-year plan--that is the slogan of the rural workers' precongress competition these days.

THE KAZAKHSTAN VIRGIN LAND FARMERS ARE HARVESTING THE GRAIN CROPS IN A HARMONIOUS, ORGANIZED MANNER. GRAIN CROPS REMAIN TO BE HARVESTED FROM 1.4 MILLION HECTARES AND THRESHED FROM 3.4 MILLION HECTARES. AFTER ALL THE ENTIRE GRAINFIELD HERE IS ENORMOUS--ALMOST 25 MILLION HECTARES.

In the last 10 days of September the Kustanayskaya Oblast grain farmers are selling their third million ton of grain to the state. The arable farmers of Semiozerskiy, Uritskiy, Kamyshninskiy, Kustanayskiy and Naurzumskiy rayons have fulfilled the 5-year plan ahead of schedule. There are now 750 harvesting and transport complexes operating in the republic. The combines' productivity is high and transportation work is precisely organized. Every day over 100,000 tons of grain reaches the grain reception centers.

The sale of grain to the state has been well organized in Kokchetavskaya Oblast. Despite the rain, the majority of farms are supplying high-quality grain to the procurement workers. Of the first million tons poured into the state granaries three-fourths are strong and durum wheats.

The Altayskiy Kray arable farmers still have to thresh grain from 600,000 hectares. Last week Novosibirskaya and Omskaya Oblast farms stepped up their harvesting rates. The Novosibirsk machine operators have cut the grain crops from almost 500,000 hectares and threshed them from over 450,000 hectares. Threshing rates in Omskaya Oblast have been even more rapid--772,000 hectares in 7 days. That means that the potential of the harvesting and transport links here is sufficient and that all labor productivity reserves must be used in full--after all, there is still a lot to harvest: almost 1 million hectares in each of the above-mentioned oblasts.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE THRESHING RATES LAST WEEK WERE HIGH: 12.3 MILLION HECTARES AS AGAINST 11.9 MILLION HECTARES IN THE PREVIOUS 7 DAYS.

IN THE PAST WEEK ALMOST 10 MILLION HECTARES HAVE BEEN PLOWED FOR WINTER FALLOW IN THE COUNTRY. AND YET LESS LAND HAS BEEN PLOWED THAN BY THE SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

This work has been precisely organized in Orenburgskaya, Kurganskaya and Tomskaya oblasts where over half the area, and more than by the same date last year, has been prepared for the next harvest. Good rates are being recorded in the Bashkirskaya and Tatarskaya ASSRS. But Chelyabinskaya Oblast, for instance, is next door to Kurganskaya Oblast yet only a little more than one-third of the area here has been plowed. There is an unjustifiable delay in Stavropolskiy Kray, Rostovskaya, Lipetskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts and many oblasts in the Ukraine.

THE OPTIMAL TIME HAS COME FOR SOWING WINTER CROPS IN CENTRAL ASIA AND THE TRANSCAUCASUS. THE FARMS HERE ARE GETTING THE WORK UNDERWAY RAPIDLY AND ARE SEEKING TO PERFORM IT TO A HIGH STANDARD. MASS SOWING IS UNDERWAY IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS AND THE UKRAINE.

The future harvest depends to a decisive degree on the quality of the seeds. Unfortunately, pleading "objective difficulties," people everywhere have not organized the preparation of the seed stock properly. This applies primarily to Vladimirskaya, Pskovskaya and Kerovskaya oblast farms.

The situation with regard to the grain crop harvest in the Non-Chernozem Zone is complex. Grain crops from a considerable area have still not been threshed here. In Ivanovskaya, Kalininskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Kostromskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts grain crops have not been harvested from even half the area. [paragraph continues]

The weather has been comparatively good here recently but there has been no breakthrough in the progress of the harvest. The main reason for the slow progress is the poor use of equipment. Combine productivity is very low, in some places 2-3 hectares a day. Local soviet and economic organs must take every step to ensure the harvesting of everything which has been grown, despite all the difficulties.

With every passing day the sugar beet growers are stepping up the beet harvesting rate. But in some places the roots are lying in the field--there are no vehicles to transport them. Our correspondent reports that almost 6,000 vehicles were scheduled to come to the aid of Belgorod arable farmers from Saratovskaya Oblast. As of 23 September only 2,533 vehicles had arrived--40 percent of the number promised. By 15 September 8,000 trucks were to have moved from Orenburgskaya Oblast and the Bashkirskaya ASSR to Kurskaya Oblast fields. So far only 2,682 have arrived, and not a single truck has come in from Bashkiria. Kurskaya Oblast farms are also waiting for transport.

THE RSFSR MINISTRY OF MOTOR TRANSPORT IS IN CHARGE OF RELOCATING THE TRUCKS. KEEPING TO THE PRESCRIBED SCHEDULES IS A MATTER OF HONOR FOR THE DRIVERS.

Fall is hurrying.... The most strenuous and crucial days for completing agricultural work have arrived. It is precisely now that the fulfillment of the arable farmers' plans and pledges in the concluding year of the 5-year plan is largely decided. The value of a fall day in the field is high and it is important to mark each one with shock labor.

PROGRESS IN FODDER HARVESTING, PROCUREMENT REVIEWED

LD010955 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Sep 80 p 1

[O. Akulova "Agricultural Review": "Fall Reserves of Fodder"]

[Excerpts] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 22 September 77.7 million hectares or 93 percent of sown and natural grasses had been cut on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms. The following procurements had been recorded: 52.9 million tons of hay or 69 percent of the plan; 67.1 million tons of cured hay or 97 percent of the target; 6.5 million tons of grass meal and other artificially dehydrated green fodder or 85 percent of the plan; 115.5 million tons of silage or 44 percent of the target; 68.5 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodder or 60 percent of the plan.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers in Belorussia, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan and Estonia are making silage at a rapid pace. At the same time Ryazanskaya, Tambovskaya and Rostovskaya oblast farms are lagging behind with this work.

In many areas they are making silage even in rainy weather. Under these conditions the use of chemical preservatives for fodder proves its worth. In comparison with ordinary silage making, the use of chemical preservatives reduces losses of nutrients by one-half to two-thirds.

Extensive use is being made of chemical preservatives for green matter on farms in Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Leningradskaya, Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya and Permskaya oblasts. This progressive method's potential is being underestimated in Tulskaya, Lipetskaya, Orenburgskaya, Chelyabinskaya and Omskaya oblasts. And on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Astrakhanskaya, Saratovskaya, Novosibirskaya and Tomskaya oblasts and Krasnoyarskiy Kray this effective method of increasing the nutritional value of fodder is not being used at all.

This season silage making has yet another special feature--in many areas the matter is excessively succulent. A simply method helps--using straw.

It is necessary to realize that gathering straw and using grain waste is not just one of the technological methods in the harvesting process but an important fodder reserve. A good manager uses all the straw. Machine operators in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays, the Severo-Osetinskaya and Checheno-Ingushskaya autonomous republics and Voronezhskaya and Kurskaya oblasts are treating this reserve solicitously. Unfortunately there are also examples of a different type. Kirovskaya Oblast farms have only stacked the straw from half the area where the grain has been threshed. In Afanasyevskiy Rayon, for example, grain has been gathered from 3,000 hectares but straw from only 600. In Slobodskiy Rayon there are almost 8,000 hectares of ungathered straw. Despite the acute shortage of coarse fodder much straw is rotting on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Zuyevskiy, Verkhoshizhemskiy, Kotelnichskiy, Svechinskiy, Sunskiy and other rayons in the oblast.

In the remaining days before the cold weather all fall reserves for building up fodder stocks must be used as effectively as possible--straw and grain waste, beet and potato haulms, sunflower heads and stalks, corn cobs and waste from fruit processing. Time is pressing the farmers.

Mid-September Weather, Crop Report

LD301451 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Sep 80 p 3

[Agrometeorologist A. Grishina report: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Over the greater part of the North-West, Central and Volga regions, in the south of the Central-Chernozem Region and also in the Volgo-Vyatka and Urals regions warm weather persisted in the second 10-day period of September. The average air temperature was 2-4 degrees, and in some places 5-6 degrees, above normal. Conditions for harvesting grain crops and digging potatoes improved here.

Over the rest of the territory the weather was cool. The average air temperature over the 10 days was near normal. In Moldavia, in the south of the southwest region and in the southern region it was 2 degrees below normal.

Over the greater part of the European territory winter grain crops developed with adequate heat and moisture supplies. Tillering began in winter crops sown in late August and early September. Some 35-45 mm of productive moisture is present in the arable layer of soil. In southern regions of Moldavia and the Ukraine, in the North Caucasus and in the southern Volga area, as a result of rain, moisture reserves have increased and conditions for plant development have improved. In northern and western regions of the Ukraine winter crops sown in the first 5 days of September have begun tillering.

Cool weather was observed in the Transcaucasus, heavy rain fell on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus. In Azerbaijan it was mainly dry, which was favorable for the opening of cotton bolls, the ripening of the raw cotton and its harvesting.

In most arable regions of West Siberia and in Kazakhstan it was warm and dry. The maximum air temperature in West Siberia was 21-25 degrees, and in Kazakhstan it was 26-34 degrees. In the first few days and last few days of the 10-day period ground frosts were observed nearly everywhere, with air frosts in places. Precipitation was virtually nil, or was insignificant. The harvesting of spring grain crops took place in favorable conditions. Winter grain crops are tillering here.

In the Far East the average air temperature over the 10 days was near normal. Rain fell on 3-6 days, and the total rainfall over the 10-day period was 80-130 mm--and in places over 130 mm--in Primorskiy Kray and in the south of Khabarovskiy Kray.

In Central Asia and south Kazakhstan the lower air temperature in the first half of the 10-day period slightly delayed the opening of cotton bolls. In the second half of the 10-day period the temperature rose, and cotton-ripening conditions improved significantly. Over the 10-day period an average of 2-3 bolls per plant opened, and 3-5 in the southern oblasts of Central Asia. In total by 20 September an average of 5-7 bolls had opened per bush, with an average of 7-9 in Bukharskaya, Kashkadarinskaya, Ashkhabadskaya and Mariyskaya oblasts and 10-12 in Surkhandarinskaya, Kurgan-Tyubinskaya and Kulyabskaya oblasts. Harvesting work took place in warm, dry weather.

HARVEST OF VARIOUS NON-CHERNOZEM CROPS REVIEWED

LD301433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "From Non-Chernozem Zone Fields"]

[Text] The farmers' fall vigil is continuing. Seeking worthily to greet the 26th CPSU Congress, they are concerned with increasing the pace and quality of their work and are increasing sales of field produce to the state. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 22 September grain and pulse crops had been cut on 109.3 million hectares. This is 89 percent of the sown area. The grain from 102.7 million hectares has been threshed.

During these strenuous days the chief concern of the country's farmers is to fulfill all their fall jobs completely, to gather in full what has been grown and to prepare a reliable foundation for the next harvest.

The priority tasks include the sowing of winter crops. It must be carried out within a tighter schedule. Great attention is being devoted to sowing winter crops on farms in Cherkasskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya and a number of other oblasts. This work has been done on more than 26 million hectares in the country--which is 62 percent of the plan. A measure such as fall plowing is of great significance for increasing the return from the fields. This work has been fulfilled on 1.3 of the area.

The RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone is now a region of shock harvest work. Here there are almost 20 million hectares of grain crops, long-stemmed flax, potatoes and vegetables; fodder crops are grown on huge tracts. By the beginning of this week sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the Non-Chernozem Zone had gathered grain crops from 11.4 million hectares--68 percent of the crop area. It is important to step up the pace of work.

Vegetable growing is a leading sector in the Non-Chernozem Zone's agriculture.

Not everything in this important sector is being done in an organized and well-coordinated manner. In many places product sales are held up owing to a serious shortage of transport. Such instances are encountered on Tulskaya Oblast farms. At certain bases trucks are allowed to stand idle for long periods during unloading. There are difficulties with packaging. Thus, whereas previously workers in the Lengorplodoovoshch system saw to the manufacture of packaging, now there has been a serious deterioration in supplying farms with new and returnable packaging. This affects the pace of delivery of produce to the state.

We must not ignore the need for a particularly careful, thrifty attitude toward the vegetable harvest. This is all the more important this year, because the capacity of part of the harvest to keep for a long time has been reduced owing to unfavorable ripening conditions.

Non-Chernozem Zone flax growers have many cares now: They produce the bulk of the "northern silk" produced on RSFSR farms. Here long-stemmed flax occupies 570,000 hectares, sovkhozes and kolkhozes have launched its mass harvesting, by 22 September flax had been pulled on 56 percent of the area. And in Kalininskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts, where industrial crops occupy a particularly extensive area, this work has been fulfilled on 59 and 67 percent of the sown area respectively. At the same time harvesting is not being coped with well everywhere. Laggardness has been permitted in Kaluzhskaya, Ivanovskaya and Gorkovskaya oblasts.

As in previous years, the question of the acceptance of raw materials in the form of straw is an urgent one. The collectives of a number of flax mills take this urgent requirement into account, have prepared well for the harvest time and work in close contact with rural working people. Thus, the Udmurtskaya ASSR's Mozhga flax mill receives straw without interruption from farms.

However, not all enterprises of the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry were ready for harvest time. By the start of mass procurements of the produce 7 of the 10 flax mills in Kalininskaya Oblast possessing capacities for industrial preparation of flax stock were undergoing "planned" repairs. And even now five retting shops are not operating. Almost half of the oblast's 50 flax mills have been halted. The method of the acceptance of raw flax directly on the farms is being introduced timidly.

The potato fields are very busy now. The tubers have been gathered from 611,000 out of 1,248,000 hectares. City folk have come to the farmers' assistance.

One of the most urgent jobs in the range of fall work is the preparation of seeds for next spring. It is important to prepare them without delay and to see to their reliable storage.

The timely provision of the necessary equipment is of tremendous significance for rural workers. However, not all suppliers cope with their targets. In 8 months, for example, the Bezhetskselmash plant has owed farms 250 flax-harvesting combines. The Ryazselmash production association has failed to supply a similar number of diggers for fodder root crops and more than 200 potato-harvesting combines. The situation must be rectified.

The expanses of the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone are great, and its fields are vast. It is no simple matter to gather the harvest from them, but it must be gathered in full.

KUNAYEV PRESENTS RED BANNERS TO KUSTANAYSKAYA OBLAST

LD301323 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Persistently implementing the task set by the party of steadily increasing agricultural production efficiency, the working people of Kustanayskaya Oblast are achieving new successes year by year in the production and delivery to the state of meat, milk and other produce.

The oblast has been awarded the honorary diploma of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for achieving the highest results in the all-union socialist competition to increase production and procurements of livestock products in the 1979-1980 winter period, and the USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Challenge Red Banner for increasing the efficiency of the use of agricultural equipment in 1979.

The oblast has been awarded Challenge Red Banners of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, the Kazakh Trade Union Council and the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee for achieving the highest results in the republic socialist competition to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for increased meat production and procurements and for better meat quality, as well as for achieving the highest results in the republic socialist competition to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for increased milk production and procurements and for better milk quality.

To tumultuous applause from those present at an oblast party and economic aktiv meeting the high awards were presented in a festive atmosphere by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee. He warmly congratulated the people of Kustanayskaya Oblast, wished them new successes in the struggle to fulfill their pledges for increased production in agriculture and other sectors of the economy and expressed confidence that the oblast's working people will successfully complete the 5-year plan and make a weighty contribution to the competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

SHEVARDNADZE TOURS GEORGIAN VINEYARDS, DISTILLERIES

LD291529 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 1-2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Ensuring that the 1980 Grape Crop Is Harvested Speedily and Without Losses"]

[Excerpt] The vineyards of Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon were inspected by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, on 5 September. He visited farms in the Taraban area, particularly the Gamardzhveba village kolkhoz, and chatted with plantation workers, arable farmers and stockmen. The farm's vine growers pledged to harvest 5,000 tons of grapes--some 1,000 tons more than envisaged in the plan.

Comrade E. Shevardnadze also visited the Tsiteltskaroyskiy distillery and then familiarized himself with how the construction of an installation for the thermal processing of straw, designed to produce high-grade fodder, is progressing. Having embarked on a labor vigil to mark the 26th CPSU Congress, the construction workers promise to have the installation ready for commissioning ahead of schedule--by 7 November this year.

In a tour of eastern Georgia's main vineyard areas Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze also visited Signakhskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Kvarelskiy, Akhmetskiy, Telavskiy and Gurdzhaanskiy rayons. He familiarized himself with the state of vineyards, distilleries' preparedness for taking delivery of and processing the new season's grape crop and how other agricultural work is progressing and enquired about questions relating to further developing the livestock raising sector and strengthening its fodder base. Meetings and conversations took place with farmers, stockmen and leading party, soviet and agricultural workers during which the problems of intensifying agricultural production in this part of the republic, further increasing gross grape harvests and improving the quality of the grape crop were discussed. A great deal of attention was given to questions relating to improving for forms and methods of providing rural workers with moral and material incentives and improving their working and living conditions.

PROGRESS-11 LINKS UP WITH SALYUT-6 COMPLEX

LD301820 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep, TASS--The automatic transport spacecraft Progress-11 was linked up today at 20 hours 03 minutes Moscow time with the orbital manned complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-37. The processes of docking and link-up of the spacecraft were controlled by the crew of the orbital complex Popov and Ryumin.
The automatic transport spacecraft Progress-11 was linked to the link-up unit situated at the engine compartment of the Salyut-6 station.

The transport spacecraft brought to the station equipment, materials for life sustaining of the crew and for holding scientific research and experiments, and fuel for the combiined engine of the station.

According to the data of telemetric information and reports of the crew, the on-board systems of the station Salyut-6 of the spaceship Soyuz-37 and the transport spacecraft Progress-11 are functioning normally.

The Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

NEW SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE TO BE PUBLISHED

LD262216 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep, TASS--The publishers Nauka will begin to issue since 1981 the new magazine NAUKA V SSSR (SCIENCE IN THE USSR). Its main task is to popularize abroad scientific and technological achievements of Soviet scientists, a TASS correspondent was told at the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences. At first the magazine will appear in Russian and English. Later it will be published also in German, Spanish and French.

SCIENCE IN THE USSR is a richly illustrated scientific and publicistic magazine meant for a broad circle of intelligentsia. It will carry articles of leading Soviet scientists, reportages from laboratories, information about discoveries, about the introduction of the main achievements of science and technology in the national economy, about new methods of research. A special section in the magazine is devoted to reports aobut new scientific publications.

The publishers intend to pay special attention to international contacts--conferences, symposiums, joint works.

Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Vladimir Kotelnikov is chief editor of the magazine. On the editorial board are scientists of world renown. The magazine's volume is eight signature. Its circulation is unlimited. Firms that do business with the all-union association Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga will subscribe readers to the magazine.

The pilot issue of the magazine will appear in a few days time. From January the first, the magazine will be appearing once every two months.

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER ON DISCHARGE, DRAFT OF SERVICEMEN

LD301319 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 80 p 1

[USSR defense minister Order of the Day No 254, dated 27 September 1980 "On the Discharge From the USSR Armed Forces in October-December 1980 of Servicemen Who Have Served the Established Term of Service and on the Next Draft of Citizens for Active Military Service"]

[Text] In accordance with the USSR law "On Universal Military Service," I order:

1. That servicemen whose terms of active military service expire by 1 January, 1981, be discharged from the ranks of the Soviet army, the navy, border troops and inteerior troops into the reserves in October-December 1980.

2. That, in connection with the discharge of servicemen into the reserves in accordance with item 1 of the present order, citizens who will be 18 by the day of the draft and who have no right to deferment of draft, and also citizens of older draft age brackets whose terms of deferment have expired be drafted for active military service in the Soviet army, the navy, border troops and interior troops.

3. That this order be published in all companies, batteries, and squadrons and on all ships.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

35TH ANNIVERSARY OF TANKMEN'S DAY MARKED

Ustinov Order of Day

LD300933 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 80 p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 235, 14 September 1980, Moscow"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and seamen, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade workers, engineers and technicians in the tank industry!

Comrade veterans of the Tank Troops!

Today the Soviet people and their armed forces are celebrating Tankmen's Day. This holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm among Soviet people resulting from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) and June (1980) plenums. Nationwide socialist competition for the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan and a fitting greeting for the 26th party congress has been launched with new force in the country.

Closely rallied around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, army and navy servicemen, like all Soviet people, warmly and unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policy of the party and government. In conditions where imperialist states are continuing to step up the arms race and whip up international tension, tankmen, in a single formation with servicemen in all branches of the armed forces and categories of troops, watch vigilantly over peace and the people's security.

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state the tank troops are now equipped with modern arms and combat hardware and possess ideologically tempered cadres who are boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism and are highly trained.

True to the great Lenin's precepts, Soviet tankmen are persistently mastering complex hardware, tirelessly improving their combat skill and greeting the holiday with new successes in combat and political training and in strengthening military discipline.

I salute and congratulate you on the holiday--Tankmen's day!

I wish that Tank Troops personnel may devoutly preserve and augment combat traditions, tirelessly master the military art, increase vigilance and combat readiness and greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

I wish tank industry workers new achievements in creating modern tank hardware.

To mark Tankmen's Day, I order:

Today, 14 September, at 2100, that festival firework displays be held in our motherland's capital--the Hero City of Moscow, in the capitals of union republics, in the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorssiysk, Kerch and Tula and in the hero fortress of Brest.

Long live the heroic Soviet Armed Forces and their valiant Tank Troops!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Pavlovskiy: Scientific, Technical Progress

LD301211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 80 p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent interview with Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, "on the eve" of Tankmen's Day: "The Armor Is Strong: Today Is Tankmen's Day"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Holidays have jubilees too. This year Tankmen's Day is being marked for the 35th time. Remind us, please: What was the first holiday like?

[Answer] The country celebrated Tankmen's Day for the first time 35 years ago, on 8 September 1946. At that time the Kantemirovskaya Order of Lenin Red Banner Guards Tank Division marched through Moscow's Red Square.

[Question] But then came the years of rapid scientific and technical progress, which caused a revolution in the military art. How did the tank troops change and what are they like today?

[Answer] Yes, hardware is developing and new weapons systems have appeared and continue to appear, but the tank troops retain their significance as the Ground Forces' main strike and maneuvering force. Incidentally, of all known combat vehicles the tank is the best adapted for operations in conditions of the possible use of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

New medium tanks--the T-54, T-54B and T-55--and also infantry combat vehicles and armored carriers appeared in the postwar years. Today's medium tanks, such as the T-62 and T-72, for instance, have far outstripped their postwar precursors in terms of technical specifications.

The modern Soviet tank has a great range, high speed and good armor protection. It can ford or swim deep water obstacles. Thanks to the use of optical, electrical and electronic instruments for aiming and stabilizing armaments, and also to the guns' increased rate of fire, the tank is now distinguished by high accuracy.

[Question] The Tank Troops are a category of troops within the Ground Forces. Please tell us about this branch of the armed forces.

[Answer] Missile Troops and Artillery form the basis of the fire power of our branch of the armed forces. Operational-tactical and tactical missiles are capable of carrying out accurate strikes against any targets, and the missiles' range and the speed of movement of launching installations make it possible to carry out extensive maneuvering with missile strikes as well as with missile subunits.

Gun, howitzer, rocket and antitank artillery and mortars are fully motorized, are distinguished by high maneuverability and rate of fire and have powerful destructive shells.

Air defense missile subunits can successfully combat an airborne enemy at low, medium and high altitudes.

The Engineering Troops have machinery for the rapid laying of crossings over water obstacles, mine clearers for creating ways through mines and other obstructions and facilities for erecting reliable shelters for manpower and hardware in the minimum time.

The Signal Troops' fast-acting and reliable hardware enables commanders and headquarters to constantly control troops in the dynamic, rapidly changing atmosphere of modern combat.

Anyone who formerly served in the infantry will probably recall what the wits said about it: "Infantry is when you have marched 100 versts and still want to go on...." Infantry as a category of troops no longer exists, but there are motorized infantry troops, which form the basis of the Ground Forces and the nucleus of their combat order. Protected by armor, the motorized infantrymen advance at a speed of 50-60 km per hour in combat vehicles and can carry out firing directly from those vehicles. In terms of mobility and armored might motorized infantry units and formations now approach the standards of tank units, with which they operate in close collaboration.

[Question] The combat collaboration of the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact countries' fraternal armies is strengthening. This was again confirmed at the joint armed forces exercise which ended recently on GDR territory and in the adjacent Baltic Sea area. What are the first results of the exercise?

[Answer] May this year say the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, and the joint exercise in the GDR took us, as it were, into the second quarter century of the existence of the fraternal alliance of socialist countries. Questions of combat coordination and collaboration among staffs, formations and units of allied troops were rehearsed.

Today one can already say that the commanders controlled their subunits skillfully, and despite the language barrier they understood each other well--after all, the means and methods of tactical operations rested on common foundations.

A difficult situation arose with the forcing of a water obstacle. But thorough reconnaissance of the approaches to and exits from the river and the condition of the river bed made it possible to lay a crossing rapidly. In a matter of minutes the servicemen of the leading detachment forded the river, followed by the main forces. On the crossing, as throughout the "Comradeship in Arms-80" exercise, the friendly armies' tankmen were equal to the occasion.

Rotmistrov: Time of 'Hostile Forces'

LD261005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 80 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[Chief Marshal of Armored Troops, Hero of the Soviet Union P. Rotmistrov article: "The Fatherland's Armor"]

[Excerpts] We are celebrating as usual Tankmen's Day, a great military and patriotic holiday for the Soviet Armed Forces and for all our country's working people. This year it is being celebrated in an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm in the country and in our glorious Soviet Armed Forces. This has been engendered by the extensive preparation under way for the 26th CPSU Congress. Together with all the people, Soviet soldiers including tankmen are striving to greet the party's congress with new outstanding successes in martial labor.

We are celebrating Tankmen's Day at a time when forces hostile to the cause of peace and socialism, primarily U.S. leading circles and Beijing hegemonists, are deliberately fueling tension, drawing back toward the cold war and provoking military conflicts in various regions of the globe. In these conditions we are forced to keep our powder dry and be ready at any minute to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor wherever he might appear.

Our tank might is invincible. However, we have never threatened anyone with it. Our Tank Troops are meant exclusively for the defense of the Soviet fatherland and of the whole socialist community. We have given weighty and convincing proofs of this more than once. For it is a fact that on the initiative of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, 1,000 Soviet tanks were unilaterally withdrawn from GDR territory. Unfortunately the United States did not follow this noble example and did not touch its tanks in Western Europe. What is more the White House is attempting to deploy in Western Europe a whole arsenal of medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads targeted against our motherland.

In celebrating their holiday the tankmen assure the CPSU that they will continue to be worthy of their people's heroic achievements, of the high calling of defenders of Great October's historic gains. They, like indeed all soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces are ready at any moment to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor who dares violate the peaceful labor of Soviet people.

Potapov: 'Increasing Combat Might'

LD300925 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 14 September 1980 published on page 2 a 1,800-word article by Col Gen Yu. Potapov, chief of Tank Troops, under the headline: "The Fatherland's Armor," pegged to Tankmen's Day. Potapov outlines the history of the Soviet Tank Troops and discusses their role and actions during World War II, and goes on to note the Soviet Union's position today within the socialist community in opposition to the "forces of imperialism and reaction headed by the United States" in conjunction with the "present Beijing rulers." "In these conditions," Potapov writes, "the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and all our people devote unremitting attention to increasing the combat might of the army and navy. 'Our valiant armed forces possess everything necessary to rebuff any aggressor,' Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the recent Alma-Ata celebrations." Potapov then notes the nature of the Tank Troops today and discusses their modern equipment and the training of the personnel, naming some outstanding officers.